

JULY 1947

PERIODICAL

W.R.

AMERICAN  
BEE JOURNAL

Burgessville  
12179

# CONTAINERS

A Complete Line—  
Priced Right

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5 and 10 lb. Friction Top.  
5 gal. Square, bulk or cased.

## GLASS

16 oz., 20 oz., 44 oz. and 5 lb.

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Cartons.  
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COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

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QUEENS—  
ITALIAN

QUEENS—  
CAUCASIAN

*Stover's*

A name to remember when you need one or a thousand Queens. We have just about finished package shipping for this year and will have plenty of good Queens for immediate shipment.

Write, wire or telephone your needs to us.  
You will be pleased with both quality and promptness.

Clipped or by Air Mail at no extra cost.

We can also supply package bees, with or without queens, and suggest giving colonies which are not up to par a pound, or two of queenless bees. You will be surprised at results.

### PRICES

	Queens	2-lb.	3-lb.	4-lb.	5-lb.
1-24	\$1.10	\$4.20	\$5.55	\$6.90	\$8.25
25-99	1.00	3.95	5.25	6.55	7.85
100-up	.90	3.70	4.95	6.20	7.45

Queenless package—deduct price of queen.

**The Stover Apiaries**

Mayhew, Mississippi

# COMB HONEY PRODUCERS LOTZ SECTIONS

## THE BEST IN SECTIONS

made of  
clear basswood, with accurate dimensions, and  
fine workmanship.

## FOR PACKAGING

WINDOW CARTONS,  
CELLOPHANE WRAPPERS,  
WOODEN DISPLAY AND  
SHIPPING CASES.

## Extracted Honey Producers

Foundation, limited line of woodenware, and  
other bee supplies.

## For Packaging

Full line of glass jars,  
5 and 10 pound pails,  
60 pound cans.

Write for prices.

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BOYD, WISCONSIN

## Have you read this ad?

Never has so effective a program been set up to correct the ills which up to now have plagued the industry.

Our program prescribes the remedy. The cure is up to YOU Mr. Beekeeper.

## NO MONEY ASKED

Now the cure—Market Cooperatively—contact one of the honey marketing cooperatives near you whose program is dedicated solely to the interests of its producers.

## WANT TO KNOW MORE

Drop a line to one of the following:

Sioux Honey Association, 509-11 Plymouth Street,  
Sioux City, Iowa

Finger Lakes Honey Producers Cooperative,  
206 West South Street,  
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Orange Empire Honey Producers,  
512 West Champlain Avenue  
Orange, California

Illinois Honey Producers,  
Mt. Sterling, Illinois

Ohio Apiarists Cooperative Association,  
Delaware, Ohio

OR TO

**National Council of Honey  
Marketing Cooperatives**

139 West William Street  
DELAWARE, OHIO

# Glass Containers

1-lb. Jars, 24 in carton	. . . .	\$ .75
2-lb. Jars, 12 in carton	. . . .	.49
5-lb. Jars, 6 in carton	. . . .	.44
8-oz. Jars, 24 in carton	. . . .	.64
14-oz. Special Tall Olive Type Jars, 24 in ctn	. . . .	.87

Our glass containers are clear, include white caps, and are packed in cartons that conform to the new government regulations for cartons that are to be reshipped.

If your order for glass totals \$50.00, you may deduct 5%; if it amounts to \$100.00 or more, you may deduct 10% from above prices.

All prices are f. o. b. Columbia, S. C., and are subject to change without notice.

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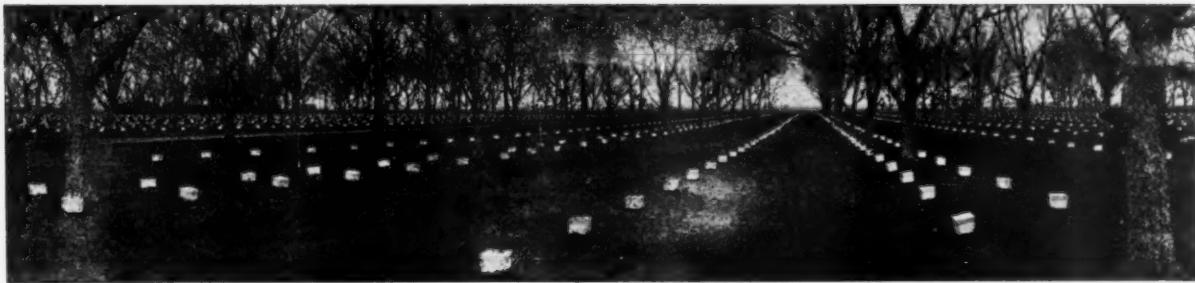
The prices listed below are good only as long as our present stock lasts. This is our regular line of high quality equipment, and we are able to offer these extra low prices only because we were able to buy a large quantity of lumber and aluminum at a reduced price.

METAL COVERS, telescoping on all four sides, complete with nails and pure aluminum covering, 5 for	\$6.75
BOTTOM BOARDS, standard reversible type, made from 100 per cent pure cypress, 5 for	\$4.50
HIVE BODIES, empty, made from cypress or good quality pine, whichever is available, 5 for	\$5.75
SHALLOW EXT. SUPERS, empty, for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ frames, 5 for	\$4.25

All equipment is furnished in ten frame size and is completely dovetailed.

**BABCOCK HONEY COMPANY**

803 Sumter Street : Columbia, S. C.



Above photo shows a portion of one of our queen yards containing over 10,000 nuclei.

## Italian Bees with Young Queens

OVERBEY APIARIES, Bunkie, La.

MAY WE SERVE YOU

	PRICES	1 to 9	10 to 49	50 to 99	100 up
2-lb. pkg. with queen (each)	\$4.50	\$4.25	\$4.15	\$4.00	
3-lb. pkg. with queen (each)	5.65	5.40	5.30	5.15	
4-lb. pkg. with queen (each)	6.80	6.55	6.45	6.30	
<b>QUEENS (each) \$1.35. Tested \$2.00</b>					



KELLEY—"THE BEE MAN"

## TIN AND GLASS

1-lb. Honey Jars, ctn 24

80c each

**5% discount on \$50.00**

2-lb. Honey Jars, ctn 12

50c each

**& 10% on \$100 orders**

5-lb. Honey Jars, ctn 6

\$10.25

24 CARTONS

Ctn 50, 5-lb. Tin Pails

\$3.75

Ctn 50, 10-lb. Tin Pails

5.50

Ctn 16, 60-lb. Tin Cans, 2½ in. screw cap

6.50

Shipment same day order is received from our Paducah stock. No limit—carloads in stock.

THE WALTER T. KELLEY CO.

PADUCAH, KY.

## LEATHER ITALIAN BEES & QUEENS

We have been shipping breeder queens to Europe, Egypt, Australia, South America and Cuba, this fact means much to you in that you may purchase these bees for your own requeening at reasonable prices.

We are proud to be in position to maintain the reputation our bees have made for themselves and for us.

We guarantee that our queens are positively gentler than any other Italian bee available and that their gathering ability is superior to any other race or strain. They will not swarm unless badly neglected. These bees will make a living where others starve.

Prices after June 1st.

	Queens	2-lbs.	3-lbs.	4-lbs.
1-24	\$1.10	\$4.20	\$5.55	\$6.90
25-99	1.00	3.95	5.25	6.55
100-up	.90	3.70	4.95	6.20

For queenless packages deduct price of queen. Packages F.O.B. Jeanerette. Queens prepaid. Clipped or by Air Mail at no extra cost.

THE RICH HONEY FARMS  
JEANERETTE, LOUISIANA





## Editorial Comment

### APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO IMPORT BREEDING STOCK

RECENT applications to the Bee Culture Laboratory in Washington, D. C., for permission to import Caucasian, Carniolan or Italian breeding stock from their native countries have been stopped indefinitely awaiting a consideration and decision on the part of the Department of Agriculture as to whether or not such importations are to be allowed in the future.

According to present regulations permission for importations may be continued in the future is given serious consideration on the basis of whether or not the danger from the importation of such scientific investigation or for definite breeding improvement.

Apparently the question as to whether or not such diseases as Isle of Wight, etc. has to be considered a menace and a danger to our present beekeeping. Surely such consideration is not being given on the basis of the idea that we have sufficient foundation stock already in this country and our bee breeding is of sufficiently high quality so that no importations are needed.

If such restrictions are determined upon and enforced it should be, certainly, on a basis of a protection of our beekeeping industry in this country. Many beekeepers, bee breeders particularly, will wonder why such danger was not realized in the many years past when importations have either been free or have come through the regular channels of the Bee Culture Laboratory at Washington with examination there for the possibility of the importation of any disease.

Most surely, those breeders of Caucasian and Carniolan stock and their champions, and there are many of them, will be disappointed and perhaps disgruntled by the fact that they are not now able, after the war and with improved methods of transports by air, to replenish their foundation stock and rebuild.

It appears to the editors of this magazine that any decision on this subject should not only be considered by the Department of Agriculture and Bee

Culture Laboratory at Washington, D. C., but that they should also consult seriously with scientists and bee breeders in this country.

While we acknowledge that steps in scientific bee breeding in the past few years have opened an avenue for very high specialization and eventually very high quality of foundation stock, still are we in a position to assume that Caucasian, Carniolan and even the Italian races as bred in their home country do not have any qualities on which we can depend for the improvement of our own stock here in this United States.

We hope that the Department of Agriculture and its subsidiary, the Bee Culture Laboratory, will give this matter very serious consideration before closing the door to all importations of foundation stock in the nature of queen bees to further importation.

We realize that it is not a question of just simply an economic measure as is the case in the British Isles where all importations of queen bees, package bees, etc. have been prohibited. There, largely, perhaps probably, it is a case of necessity. At least we hope that such restrictions may be removed when conditions are again near to what we know as normalcy and we believe that the forward looking beekeepers of the British Isles feel similarly.

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### ABNORMAL SEASON BRINGS MISFORTUNE

AS this is written (June 19), weather in the Central West is still rainy, cool, and cloudy. Farmers and beemen are complaining. Not all the corn is planted, some ground is unplowed, and there is no sign of getting into the fields for some days yet. Beekeepers who have had reason to complain of the lateness of the season, and consequent lateness of packages in arriving and building up, now are confronted by almost the necessity to feed, with plenty of clover and other blooms in

# For July 1947



the fields, but the bees unable to get to the fields to harvest the nectar.

But a trip with the writer yesterday should have alleviated the blues for those who are not in the flood areas. As our readers know, the Des Moines River has been at dangerous flood stage for many days and numerous levees have succumbed and let the water rush into farm fields and homes.

We are, here at Hamilton, at the confluence of the raging Des Moines and the greatly swollen Mississippi. The paper on which your copy of this magazine is printed was hurriedly hauled out of a threatened warehouse to preserve it. But our troubles are small. We drove yesterday to old Fort Edwards, overlooking the Mississippi and the Des Moines at Warsaw, five miles from here. The vista presented was miles of water with an occasional barn or housetop just showing above the raging flood. The little town of Alexandria, Mo., abandoned several days ago, used to perch on the Mississippi's edge. Now the tops of houses present little difference in appearance than the treetops showing where the levee used to be, except that the brown roofs are more drab.

Thousands of persons have been driven from their homes along the Des Moines, the Mississippi and the Missouri, and thousands more no doubt, will be homeless as the crest of the flood passes down the mighty Mississippi. And what a disheartening situation to come back to after the water subsides.

Who are we to complain of late crops, chances missed by inclement weather? Even Editor Cale and his son, with 35 colonies swept away from their Missouri location, live on the bluff where they can put their feet under the table, in a warm, dry house and meditate how much worse it might have been.

## HONEY CROP INSURANCE

**I**N the June Beekeepers' Magazine, Jim Hilbert offers a very sensible plan for crop insurance. He

tells how he bought 1000 pounds of sweet clover seed, half of which was Hubam, for use of farmers near his apiaries. At a cost of sixty cents per acre he was able to get the farmers to plant a total of 240 acres of Hubam and biennial sweet clover near six apiary locations.

He was surprised to find how readily the farmers agreed to plant sweet clover when he supplied the seed. The cost to him was about \$24 per apiary of forty colonies, and he raises the question as to how else the beekeeper could find such cheap crop insurance.

It seems probable that if the beemen would make an effort to solve their pasture problem instead of depending upon others, that they would find it quite possible to provide crop insurance. If they will furnish seed of the clovers to farmers near their bees and scatter seed of such plants as catnip, purple loosestrife, motherwort and marjoram on waste lands, the bees will find far more pasture than will otherwise be possible.

## A CHANGING MARKET

**N**OW that rationing of sugar is ended, the beekeeper must face the fact that honey will now find its place in an open market without the advantage of wartime restrictions. No more can we expect the high price which scarcity has brought. Returns should still be satisfactory because of the high level of all prices, but a new situation prevails.

No longer will the housewife pay any price which is asked because no other sweet is to be had. This is a fortunate change for the consumer who can now buy in a competitive market.

In times like this we are in great need of constructive leadership. While prices must change to meet new conditions, the extent of the decline will depend upon the skill of our market agencies in anticipating the public attitude. Never was it more important to maintain strong and efficient organization in our industry.

## Better Bred Queens—Three-Banded Italians

Plenty good queens from our famous Better Bred strains that have proved their merit for years. If you were not fortunate enough to get your packages this spring, replace all old and failing queens and watch them built up fast.

QUEENS, ANY QUANTITY 80 CENTS EACH

Prompt delivery

**CALVERT APIARIES**, Calvert, Ala.

# QUEENS ANY QUANTITY \$1.00

Select ITALIANS for your REQUEENING

**PUETT CO. : Hahira, Ga.**

Now that we have your

## ATTENTION

Send us a small sample of your white or amber extracted honey and name us your best price, freight paid to Cincinnati, also state how it is packed.

We also buy pure beeswax. Can pay 46 cents per pound today, freight paid to Cincinnati. Ship your old comb or cappings to us for rendering into beeswax.

We are unlimited buyers of HONEY or BEESWAX. Remittance mailed promptly.

SEND FOR OUR 1947 PRICE LIST.

**THE FRED W. MUTH COMPANY**

Pearl and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati 2, Ohio, Telephone MAin 3068

**ANDERSONS, The Home of Quality Queens**

**LIGHT THREE-BAND ITALIAN STOCK**

100 up 90c, less amount \$1.00 each. U. S. and Canada 5c extra if wanted by air.

Foreign orders accepted, add 60c to above prices. Breeders queens each \$5.00. Selected tested queens \$2.00.

**B. A. ANDERSON & CO. : OPP, ALA.**

**Italian Package Bees and Queens**

**JOHN S. SHACKELFORD**  
Live Oak, Calif.

Do you know about the  
**LORD'S ACRE PLAN**  
for support of the rural church? Get monthly  
reports of it in the

**Farmers Federation News**  
3 years \$1 or send 2 cents stamp for sample  
copy. Address ASHEVILLE, N. C.

**Gentle Northern Queens**

FROM TESTED 3-BANDED ITALIAN  
BREEDING STOCK

This hardy improved strain of bees  
is being reared under natural con-  
ditions here in the north.

Prices June 1st to October 20th  
Untested queens (each) ----- \$1.35  
Tested queens, in large  
cages (each) ----- 2.25  
Export queens (each) ----- 4.75  
We ship Airmail Postpaid.

20% in U. S. funds will book order,  
balance before shipment is made.  
Prompt service and satisfaction.

**BARGER APIARIES**  
CAREY, OHIO

**Quality 3-Banded Italian  
Queens and Package Bees**

WE SPECIALIZE IN PROMPT AND  
FULL WEIGHT SHIPMENTS

**WICHT APIARIES**  
406 Miller Street : Hattiesburg, Miss.

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Deliver 100 lbs. beeswax and \$18.00  
cash and get 700 sheets Root's plain  
brood foundation.

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LANSING 1, MICHIGAN

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Please Mention the Bee Journal.

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#### QUEENS ONLY

For spring delivery. We are sold out of package bees for the coming year.

### Gold Flat Apiaries

NEVADA CITY, CALIFORNIA

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"A LITTLE INDEPENDENT"

SPECIAL OFFER: 6 months for \$1.00.  
(Regular rate, \$2.00 per year)

The BEEKEEPERS' MAGAZINE  
3110 Piper Road Lansing 15, Mich.

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Ship your honey to us, we pay the highest prices possible. One tin or a car load.

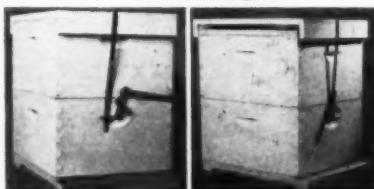
WRITE us NOW.

### Woodford Products

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(Pat. Pending)



(Upper left) In place ready to be locked in handhold.  
(Upper right) Locked, showing flat screen under lid.  
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#### IT WORKS!

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JOHN D. BURT, Newberg, Oregon

### PALMETTO QUALITY QUEENS

Are reared from the best 3-Band Italian stock obtainable, backed with 43 years' experience. Prices June 1st—1 to 5 queens, \$1.00 each; 5 to 10, 95¢ each; 10 to 20, 90¢; lots of 100, 80¢. No disease.

C. G. ELLISON & SONS  
BELTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

# QUEENS

POSTPAID

85c

Special for July Only—AIRMAIL Postage FREE

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## ITALIANS PACKAGE BEES & QUEENS

We use only the large mating boxes with lots of honey and bees. This insures full-developed, large vigorous queens, which are bred and hardened to all types of weather. All this you must have to reach the highest peak of production. Your crop depends upon your QUEEN.

Queens	2-lb.	3-lb.	4-lb.	5-lb.
\$1.00	\$4.50	\$5.85	\$7.20	\$8.55

Apiaries accredited and certified by the Alabama State Department of Agriculture.

## O. K. Anderson & Son Apiaries Coffee Springs, Alabama

# QUEENS

One of the world's leading strains of LIGHT COLORED ITALIANS, air mail postpaid, fresh from our breeding yards. All queens have one wing clipped half way for your convenience in handling.

30% discount on queen bees for the balance of the season—off prices below.

Lot	1- 5	5-15	15-25	25-up	\$1.55	1.50	1.40	1.35
Small orders, cash in full. Large orders, 20% deposit, balance to be received two weeks before shipping date.								

For a decade we have served the beekeepers of a continent. Our wish is to continue to enjoy your good will.

THE DANIELS APIARIES : Picayune, Miss.

### The Old Reliable 3-Banded ITALIAN QUEENS THAT GET THE JOB DONE

Daughters of carefully selected heavy producing queens mated to drones of equal quality.

\$1.00 EACH

We solicit your order large or small.  
Prompt shipment and live delivery guaranteed.  
We furnish health certificate.

Pine Bluff Bee Farms : Rt. 3, Pine Bluff, Ark.

American Bee Journal Want Ads Bring Results



**WILD ROSES**—In Minnesota at our yards roses in spring are a pink blanket for miles. They yield pollen abundantly and furnish what the bees need for build-up. Some report honey from roses but we have never seen any evidence of it.

July, 1947

# American Bee Journal

Vol. LXXXVII, No. 7

HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

Managing Editor—G. H. Cale

Associate Editors—M. G. Dadant, Frank C. Pellett, J. C. Dadant, Roy A. Grout

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A ramada from Natt Dodge. In the Southwest where temperatures rise to high levels it is necessary to shade the bees artificially with these covered arbors. Some of these ramadas, like this one, are well made and neatly arranged.

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Line bred since 1927. Queens raised from stock of 200 to 300 lbs. after pulling bees all spring until up into July. Queens mated to drones from similar selection. Also queens from resistant stock and mated in separate yard.

	Queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.	LARGER LOTS, WRITE FOR PRICES
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25-50	1.30	4.25	5.45	
June 15 on	1.00	4.00	5.00	

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30 and 50 Frame Radials

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Clarifiers now manufactured in either galvanized iron or stainless steel.

For further information  
write to . . . . . **THE NEISES CO.**  
P. O. BOX 249 - MARSHFIELD, WIS.

## York's Package Bees & Queens

### QUALITY BRED ITALIANS

Balance of season prices. Plenty of bees and queens and prompt shipments.

2-LB. PACKAGES WITH QUEENS	\$4.50 EACH
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## York Bee Company : Jesup, Ga., U.S.A.

(The Universal Apiaries)

### GOOCH'S BEST ITALIAN QUEENS

We can fill your order promptly with THREE-BANDED or BRIGHT YELLOW ITALIAN QUEENS, both gentle and heavy honey producers. We do not breed from any queen that does not produce as much as 300-lbs. surplus honey.

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**JESSE E. GOOCH & SONS, Rt. 3 Pine Bluff, Ark.**

## QUEENS

### ITALIANS

### CAUCASIANS

As Good as the Best.  
\$1.20 EACH.

**Weaver Apiaries**  
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62	2 1/2 lb. tin can, 100 in ctn., wt. 30 lbs.	5.70	5.95	5.95	5.95
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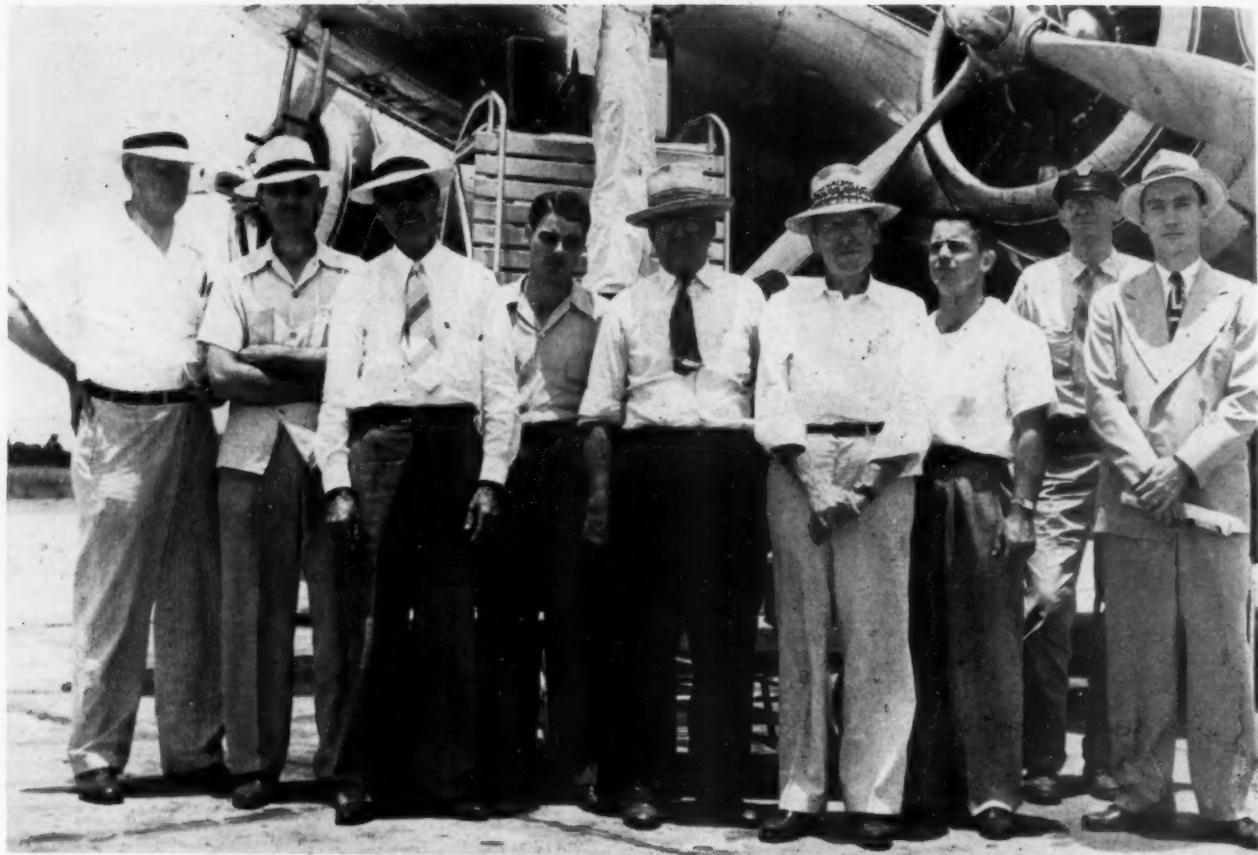
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# FEATURES



**G**ROVER PFISTER, Wooster, Ohio, caught a fine outdoor colony with his camera. There were two in fact on the safe apple tree, the lower one within three feet of the ground . . . Air Express for packages? Yes indeed as you see on page 320 . . . Newburgh warns us (322) to watch the market. We agree . . . Maurice

goes gallivanting with his pretty wife, through Louisiana. Wonder how many of us would like that second honeymoon. Grandparents get that way . . . Phillips is an internationalist and is watching the interests of bee-keeping in the new world-group, United Nations . . . Childers, father of sulfa, and Starnes, hive heating enthusiast, finish out a fair issue.



Participants in field ceremonies for the first shipment of package bees officially scheduled by airline. Left to right J.R. Bellinger, Air Division Railway Express; Dr. Warren Whitcomb, Southern Bee Culture Field Station; E. C. Bessonot, Bessonot Bee Company; Calvin Bessonot, Production Manager; Nat Landry, Air Division Railway Express; Dr. Everett Oertel, Southern Bee Culture Station; William Bessonot, queen breeder; Messenger of Railway Express; Dr. Roberts, Southern Bee Culture Field Station.

# First Package Bees by Official Air Express

By M. G. Dadant

WHEN the writer was in Tampa during the winter at the National Federation meeting, he met V. W. Grimsley, who for years has represented the express company relative to the improvement of shipments of package bees by express. Mr. Grimsley has been endeavoring for some time to have a trial shipment made of package bees by air express, anticipating that the future may hold much in store for this method of delivering package bees to the northern buyer.

Accordingly arrangements were made at the meeting with E. C. Bessonot, of the Bessonot Bee Company, whereby a trial shipment of

two packages by air express would be made from Baton Rouge, delivery to be made as near as possible to Hamilton, Illinois. The two packages without any feed in standard cages were delivered to the express company (air) at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at 12:00 noon on June 5.

Inasmuch as there is no air service to Hamilton, Illinois, it was necessary to make delivery at Burlington, Iowa, where representatives of the American Bee Journal met the plane. The bees went from Baton Rouge to Chicago, Illinois, being delivered there at 5:00 the same day and thence to Burlington, Ia., 10:46 A.M. on the 6th.

This represents a trip of 23 hours' duration.

On arrival, the bees had survived the trip in excellent fashion, were in fine shape, with perhaps only one-half dozen bees dead in each package. They were taken to Hamilton and promptly put out the same evening or within 36 hours from the time of delivery to the airplane at Baton Rouge.

This trial shipment by air express, which so far has not recognized bees as an article which might be handled may lead eventually to this means of transportation in a large way. It remains for the express company to



At left, Calvin Bessonot (left), of Bessonot Bee Co.; Eastern Air Lines Steward (center); and William Bessonot, loading bees.

Above, C. C. Dadant, of Dadant & Sons, receiving the bees at Burlington Airport after 23 hour trip.

make other trial shipments and be convinced that such deliveries are reasonable and financially satisfactory, both to the air express people and to the customer to whom the bees are to be delivered.

A number of years ago the writer, after many inquiries from the British Isles about the possibility of shipping package bees there contacted a southern shipper and made all the arrangements to have package bees shipped via ocean passenger liner to a designated point in England.

The first shipment arrived in excellent condition with very few dead

bees and all promised success for the future.

Unfortunately, however, the second shipment was held up by the captain of one of the largest passenger ships in New York because there were a few bees outside the package and he would not take the responsibility of accepting the bees and having possible injury to his high-priced passengers.

With the airplane service, however, this would be different. They could be shipped by air express with a minimum of weight to the package and a minimum of time. Also temper-

atures could be maintained at a satisfactory level so as to reduce the energy on the part of the bees and eliminate the possibility of running short of feed or suffocating.

We want to commend Mr. Grimsley and other express officials as well as Mr. Bessonot for this first start in officially recognizing the possibility of commercially scheduling package bees for shipment by air express.

While bees have been carried by airplanes previously, it is the first attempt on the part of the air express people to help develop the airlines as a means of package bee transportation.

## Lacquer For the Extractor

You know the extractor in due time gives off a white kind of dust from the inside which gets into the honey and is difficult to filter out because of its fineness.

To overcome the difficulty, I obtained a quart of clear lacquer, scrubbed and cleaned all the inside parts of the extractor, baskets, and so on, and then lacquered the whole inside wall, fixtures and all. It leaves no odor nor does it give any taste to the honey. It dries quickly, making a very smooth surface which allows the honey, during extracting, to run down the inside of the extractor much

faster. It also allows the extractor to be kept cleaner as hot water will not hurt the lacquer. You may also lacquer your honey tank the same way.

George Hankammer,  
Illinois.

## "The Good Earth Magazine"

A new magazine for southern California agriculturists is published by the Sun Printing and Publishing House, with editorial office at 120 So. Orange, P. O. Box 1066, Rialto, Calif.

fornia. Editor and publisher, G. L. John; associate editor, H. W. John.

It is devoted to the interests of the farmer and the beekeeper, each issue having subjects of interest to both classes of agriculture. We have had several copies and they are excellent and a good addition to our growing periodical literature.

## Feeding Dry Sugar

To feed the bees dry sugar, pour the sugar around the hole in the inner cover. An empty shallow super is then placed on top of it, and the cover placed on top of all.

Paul Ekblod, Wisconsin.

# Let Us Take a Look Ahead

By Oscar Newburgh

HERE are a few excerpts from a recent common-sense editorial which appeared in the "Food Field Reporter."

" . . . supply of durable goods will soon be bidding for the consumer dollar with all the insistence and success that they obtained before the war."

" . . . this was obtained before the war by the allure of the various purveyors to the American Public."

" . . . besides, there is an instrument of competition of tremendous power that is largely denied the food industry—the installment method of paying."

" . . . an inadequate amount of the pay check remains for food."

Many food industries see these dangers. They are taking steps—long steps—to maintain their position. We offer a few examples. The Florida Citrus Commission voted two million dollars for industry sales promotion. The Peanut Industry is spending an incredible amount collectively, to keep their products in the grocery stores. You may have seen evidence of the immense promotion of the Sugar Institute with its full page ads in many national magazines. The Sugar Industry, collectively, is also engaged in a gigantic research program. It has its pilot plants. It offers \$40,000 in prizes to free-lance research men for carbohydrate research. It is developing by-products of great industrial use.

It knows how to extract levulose from its products; levulose which we consider one of the more precious components of honey. The Sugar Research Foundation has developed products which compete directly with honey in regard to nutrition, and when the time comes, they will, through their research, lay scientific data before doctors, experts in nutrition, and consumers. Where is the data that our industry can place before such experts and the consumers? And where is the large scale collective promotion of honey that would match this great competition? Where will this competition from all directions leave us?

The American Honey Institute

should (and could) have a budget of at least half a million dollars. It can not do much with pennies while competitive industries play with thousand dollar bills. Where, in our industry, is the money available for large scale research which every successful competing industry spends so lavishly? And where is the willingness to contribute toward the common good within our industry which makes other food industries capable of providing these fabulous sums to keep them at the head of the parade?

Our producers are indeed contributing to their own destruction if they continue to reason that it is necessary to keep the market up simply by wriggling through a favorable deal with some packers by the outmoded method of playing one against the other. Such a procedure does not put honey on the shelf, and what is even worse, it doesn't move honey off the shelves.

Nor are these problems solved by blaming the packers, peddlers, or distributors. Such an infantile attitude may provide a little mental satisfaction. It might even provide one packer with a weapon to use against his competitor, but attitudes do not solve our problems. The only solution is deeds—not words. Let us keep in mind that competition with other industries is taking a turn that may leave our industry far behind with no chance of catching up for years to come.

Realizing that our industry needs proper tie-in with the Honey Institute, the Sioux Honey Association has prepared the blueprints for an effective honey promotion campaign. Already its honey message is spread over the air waves by some 25 radio stations and some 60 large newspapers. The promotion is intensified by educational work with the food dealers, by store demonstrations, and generous distribution of point-of-sale material and recipe books. Much educational work with the housewives direct, is in the future plans.

Yet, in other industries, the individual packers are not depended on solely, to educate the people, to keep their products moving out of the store

nor to provide the desperately needed research embracing by-products, new uses and scientific nutritional data.

It is time that both producers and packers begin to invest in the future by supporting already established agencies, such as the Institute and the Federation, in their efforts to prevent honey from being replaced by products that are better promoted and that have the backing of scientific data as a foundation for talking points. It is time to be realistic and recognize the danger of the ever increasing competition by durable goods, and the food competitions resulting from greater abundance and intensified promotion. Certainly the time to dig down into the pocketbook is not after prices take a tailspin, but before that happens.

Keep in mind, that no packer, regardless of size, or even a group of packers, can alone provide all the promotion and research needed to keep honey as a factor in the food business. Other industries do not depend on individual packers to carry the load of promotion and research alone, so how could we hope to?

Iowa.

## Canadian Package Importations

R. M. Pugh, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Beekeepers' Council, sends total value of package bees imported into Canada from 1942 to 1946 as follows:

1942 \$266,895; 1943 \$429,565;  
1944 \$662,164; 1945 \$756,550, 1946  
\$832,440.

It is possible to estimate fairly closely the proportion of packages from the southeastern and southwestern states. Probably 35% to 40% of the packages originated in the southwestern states.

Package shippers have been doing a splendid job of getting first-class packages to Canada during the last few years.

# The Importation of Queen Bees Into the United States

By James I. Hambleton.

Division of Bee Culture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

THE legislation enacted August 31, 1922 and commonly referred to as the Honeybee Act prohibits the importation of live honeybees into the United States except under conditions prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The purpose of this Act is to prevent entry into the United States of the diseases dangerous to the adult honeybee, such as the parasitic mite *Acarapis woodi*, responsible for the so-called Isle of Wight or Acarine disease.

The rules and regulations issued under this Act authorize the importation of adult honeybees from Canada, and require that importations from all other countries shall be accompanied by permits which require that the incoming shipments be sent to the Department of Agriculture for examination before being released to the consignee. Whether this control over importation has been responsible for preventing the entry of diseases of adult bees or not is impossible to state. The fact remains, however, that the outstanding important disease and the mite which causes it are not known to be in the United States.

There is now an unusual desire on the part of many persons to import queen bees from foreign countries and numerous requests for permits are being received. The reason for this is probably twofold: Many soldiers in foreign service became acquainted with beekeepers during the war and unquestionably made informal arrangements to exchange queens; and, too, the development of commercial aviation, thus shortening time for shipments, has increased the likelihood of safer shipment and of shipment from distant places. A possible third contributing factor is that many persons in foreign countries are anxious to obtain food and clothing and are offering to trade queens for these commodities.

Because of these conditions it seems timely to review the provisions of the

law and the regulations which establish conditions under which honeybees may be imported. Briefly stated, importation of queen bees from foreign countries is prohibited for requeening purposes. Importation, in fact, is limited to commercial queen breeders, and to individuals and institutions doing scientific research. Individuals interested in obtaining new stock or races or strains supposedly not available in this country cannot do so unless they fit into one of the two categories mentioned. In spite of this a great many amateur beekeepers and others are requesting permission to make importations.

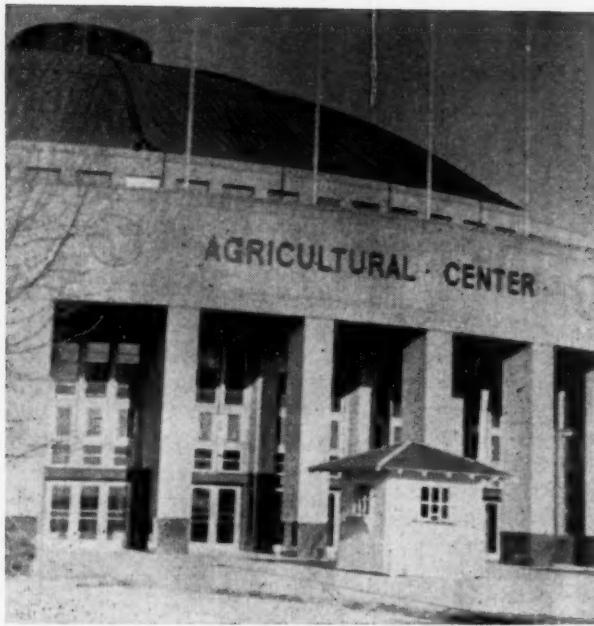
Isle of Wight or Acarine disease is one of the most serious conditions that can affect beekeeping. When the mite reached epidemic proportions some years ago in England it appeared for a while that beekeeping would be entirely eliminated from the British Isles. In fact it has already been demonstrated that in the British Isles or where in areas where the mite occurs it can cause more damage than all other bee diseases put together. The disease now exists in most European countries where it is regarded with great dread. Consequently the potential danger of introducing it into this country through importation of queen bees is great.

Control measures which have been developed and applied in areas where the mite is established are not too successful. The known measures require much labor and are rather painstaking in their application. In most European countries where they have been tried the holdings of an individual owner are small; and, unquestionably, more personal attention is given to individual colonies than could be followed in the United States. If Acarine disease should become established in large commercial holdings in this country control would be slow and expensive. It would be further hampered by our inexperience

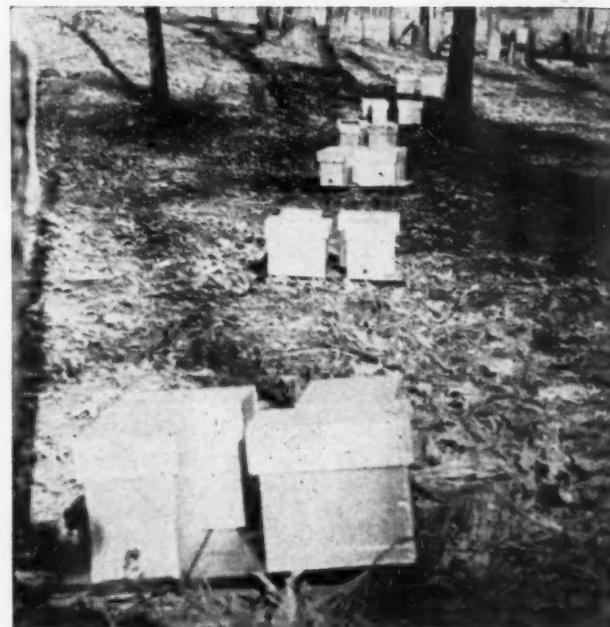
with this disease and methods which may be used to combat it.

Beekeeping has been disrupted in most European countries. None of the well-known queen breeders who shipped queens into the United States prior to the war has been heard from. The chances are that in many cases the original stock has been lost, and there is no way to determine or even to have reasonable assurance that queens which may be available in Europe are purely mated or in any way better than queens obtainable in this country. It isn't necessary to call any beekeeper's attention to how quickly an apiary deteriorates when neglected. Bee inspection service has also suffered in Europe, thus the chances of bringing in this unwanted parasite seem greater than ever before.

Canada is a large market for package bees and queens. It does not have Acarine disease and to prevent the entry of *Acarapis woodi*, Canada allows no bees to be imported from Continental Europe. Bees can be shipped freely either way across the Canadian border on the basis that both countries take the responsibility to enforce the rules and regulations relative to the importation of adult bees. To carry out the resulting obligation to protect the beekeeping industry it is proposed to continue to scrutinize all requests for permits to import queens with the greatest care. Permits will be issued only where the importer demonstrates he can qualify with the full requirements of the rules and regulations. Anyone desiring to import queen bees is urged to consider carefully the hazard that may exist. After full consideration the rules and regulations should be carefully studied before making application for a permit. The law and the rules and regulations are published in full in Department Circular 287, entitled "The Occurrence of Diseases of Adult Bees, II."



The Southern Field Station of the Office of Bee Culture, U.S.D.A., is located in this building in Baton Rouge.



Simple nuclei, set out in groups of four, in the yards of L. C. Couch, at Pineville. There are many ways of grouping but this is unusual.

## A Visit Among Breeders Of Louisiana

By M. G. Dadant

A fine 1946 fall at Hamilton had been followed by an equally mild winter past the Christmas holidays. But winter then set in in earnest. Early March looked like a good time for Mrs. Dadant and me to take a hop and skip to the warm breezes of Louisiana.

Besides, it was high time to visit the Louisiana breeders, since the writer had not been into that state's breeding territory since 1927, in fact just previous to those disastrous floods which broke many levees, inundated the fields, drowned out or carried away the bees and chased their owners to seek refuge outside the area.

Louisiana commercial queen rearing and package shipping was in its comparative infancy back in 1927. Then, there were a mere dozen breeders, operating less than two thousand colonies; now, over fifty breeders averaging a thousand colonies and at least an equal number of queen rearing nuclei.

So, on March 9 we left Hamilton, driving by way of St. Louis where we attended the St. Louis Beekeepers' Association meeting, with a capacity crowd, thanks to the activity of their able secretary, George Nagel.

But ours was not to be a cut and dried business trip. Natchez (Miss.) Garden Clubs were putting on their attractions, and they were not to be bypassed. We spent a pleasant two days there. Fact of the matter is, one is hard put to make a bee trip, cut and dried. Beekeepers, by and large, have a knack of making friends, and one of the greatest satisfactions of the writer is in the friends he has gathered in the beekeeping field, by actual contact and through correspondence. Undoubtedly other pursuits may offer better financial inducement, but few can assure more friends made and happy hours spent.

Getting to Baton Rouge by mid-March, beekeeping should have been "getting into swing" for the active season. And it had boded good, for

several earlier letters from the southern territory indicated that conditions were forward, and starts had been made in stocking nuclei to have all in readiness for the early orders.

But Dame Nature is no observer of the niceties of cooperating with man's artificial plans. Her vagaries are like the will-o'-the-wisp. March will be March (and sometimes well into April). The breeders were just now confronted with a series of cold wet spells which not only hampered the status of the already started baby nuclei, but also cut off all early pollen and honey and put their stock colonies into a state of dwindle rather than in one of buildup, so much so that even to take enough bees (a half pound) for a nucleus, from a colony would jeopardize its own young brood and its consequent growth. Contrary weather under such circumstances can put a bad damper on the best of regulated plans.

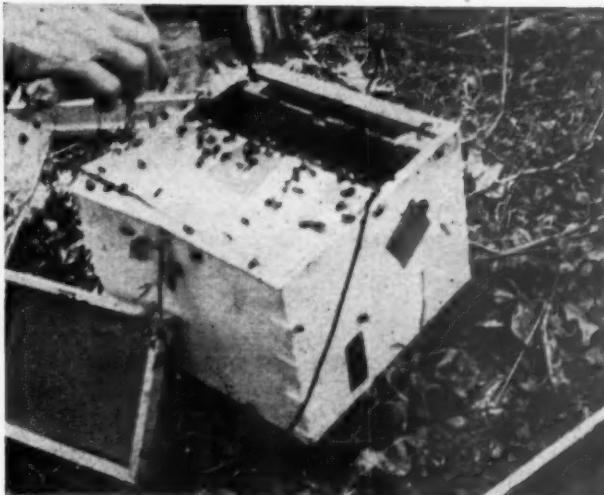
Louisiana in 1947 had its coldest February in 42 years, and its coldest



A typical cell building yard.



E. C. Bessonot of Donaldsonville in one of the queen yards.



One of Overby's double baby nuclei.



Cell building colonies in the apiaries of the Gulf Coast Bee Company.

March in 32 years. But it apparently was no different from the rest of the South where the beekeepers were reporting similar discouraging conditions and millions of prospective cases of oranges and early truck were ruined by late unseasonable temperatures.

As we went through Louisiana from north to south and back again during the next two weeks the one idea permeating the breeders' minds, was how they were going to be able to fill orders and do their customers the least possible damage by delays. Shipments on the average would have to be two weeks late with the best of weather. This would disrupt shipping schedules, even though shippers generally accept orders in advance for only about 75% of their annual average monthly production, for similar months in previous years. Herculean efforts can only be of partial avail. Then is when it takes the cooperation of the best efforts of the producer

(Please turn to page 339)

A map of Louisiana, showing the route taken from Baton Rouge, south, between the Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers; then north through the Teche country to the Arkansas line.



# Beekeeping and United Nations

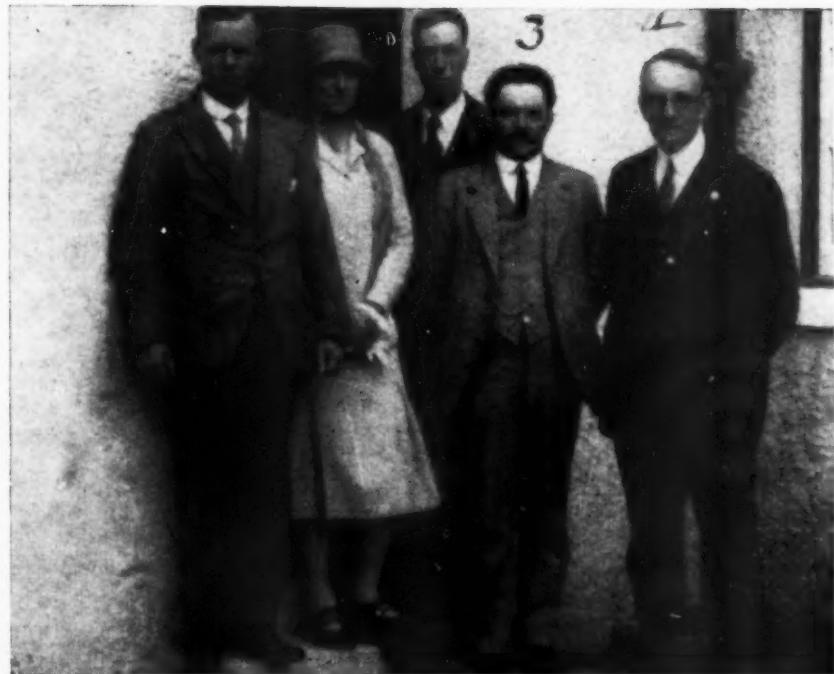
By E. F. Phillips

Dr. Phillips in the Memorial Library at Cornell University.



IN the story of American beekeeping, most changes have been brought about by events or social changes over which beekeepers have had no control, and the development of the industry has been a series of adjustments to these vital influences. Usually these events and influences have not been recognized as affecting beekeeping when they first appeared or as they have occurred, hence they have not been discussed in the beekeeping press until much later. Something is happening in the world today that promises to affect our lives and our businesses in a fundamental manner, and in anticipation of such influences it seems worth while to mention it. To do this within the confines of a short article of course necessitates skipping quickly over many important considerations.

I was privileged to attend the fourth session of the Economic and Social Council of United Nations, February 28 to March 29, as observer for a consultative non-governmental organization. When the editor learned of this, he asked me to indicate ways by which the work of this Council may affect beekeeping, and "what we may perhaps do." Such a request may surprise some, but the functions of this Council are of deep significance in working for a more decent world in which to live and work. Fear is everywhere, but there is comfort in the knowledge that a cooperating, harmonious international group is working for our safety through plans for a mutual international attack on



Dr. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips, with Mr. Tinsley (left of Phillips), and assistants in Scotland.

the things that have heretofore caused wars. Bees were of course never mentioned in the Council meetings, but the beekeeper is a citizen of the world and beekeeping is a human enterprise of world wide scope, so anything that builds security and understanding will in the long run affect beekeeping. If we turn the question around, we may ask what good it will do to strengthen beekeeping in this country or elsewhere

if civilization is to be blown to flinders. The one way to avoid atomic warfare seems to lie in solution of economic and social problems.

After the first world war the United States did not join the League of Nations, because the people of the country decided against it. This time we have decreed that our best interests are served by joining United Nations. The charter of United Nations is now the supreme law of this country

and of fifty-four other sovereign nations. Our government is doing everything possible to make United Nations work, and there is no phase of its activities in which we do not assume a role of leadership, and to which we do not give full support. The second world war showed us that isolationism is impossible, and that we have no course except to cooperate with other peace loving nations. Such a view is not based on poetic fancy, philosophy or religion, but on purely practical considerations. We have no other choice.

Headlines are captured by wrangles in the Security Council, in which delegates from the United States and the United Kingdom are often in disagreement with the delegate of the Soviet Union. Here the veto power makes agreement difficult, and here differences in ideology and opinion are numerous. Failures of the foreign ministers to reach agreement also cause disappointments. On the same floor of the temporary headquarters of the United Nations at Lake Success along side the meeting room of the Security Council is that of the Economic and Social Council. In this Council decisions are reached by majority vote. The Economic and Social Council has no power to compel any nation to follow its recommendations and all of its authority is derived from factual studies, agreements and recommendations. Its function is to discover ways of preserving freedom from want, to preserve and obtain human rights and to raise the standards of living of all peoples. Some once thought that this country might prosper while others starved, but we seem now to realize that this is impossible in so small a world. In the long run the work of the Economic and Social Council should prove more important than that of any other part of United Nations, but that will take time for its processes are by their very nature slower.

If space permitted it would be fun to review the problems before the last session of the Council. Delegates were deeply concerned at the plight of thirty million children under sixteen years of age in devastated Europe and of many more millions in poverty-stricken Asia, and they developed plans for their relief, without which many of these children will die of starvation. They instituted a plan for unification of the economic rebuilding of Europe, without which it would again be a confusion. They heard a preliminary report of the Commission on Human Rights, an effort to take to people everywhere the freedoms that we enjoy as a matter of course. So long as people are denied these freedoms, and so long as so many starve, we cannot hope for a peaceful world, for a slave or a hungry man is not a good world citizen.

I wish that I might persuade readers of this Journal to get down their copies of the United Nations charter and read it carefully, for I have been somewhat surprised to see how few have studied it. It is not a document to read hastily, for while it is plainly written, it carries many implications as to our future plans as to raise innumerable questions when one studies it. The second world war prepared us to accept this plan, for our former provincialism and isolationism were errors that have cost us heavily, and we cannot bear such costs.

Beekeeping has in the past been guilty of isolationism. We have thought that we might make our industry strong in one country without caring what happened to beekeeping elsewhere, and doubtless some beekeepers still think that this is possible. We thought that we could cut off competing honeys from other countries by means of high tariffs, thus protecting ourselves by forcing other beekeepers to take a lower price for their honeys. That is the policy that Germany tried to follow after the first world war, and their beekeeping

industry became poorer and poorer as that policy was carried out. There seems not to be much use in bucking the old plan of survival of the fittest, for we have by development of skills placed beekeeping in this country on a scale by which we can compete with any beekeeper anywhere, and that is a far safer way to protect the industry than through some political scheme that may be changed at any time by a change in political policy. It seems well to remember that each of us is less than sixty hours from the most remote beekeeper in the world, and we have all become neighbors. This point of view has been taught us on the basis of brotherly love, but actually the policy seems to be one that must be adopted just to "save our hides," a more practical viewpoint.

War has become so costly that we cannot longer afford to engage in it. A positive sort of peace is somewhat cheaper, but we shall not obtain real peace without sacrifices. It then behooves us to try to understand our neighbors and to cooperate with them to make the world a more decent place in which to live. It seems a good idea to watch the Economic and Social Council of United Nations, for we have accepted it as a phase of our supreme laws, and through its efforts we may be able to obtain the peace that everybody so strongly desires. But it is not a good idea to remain ignorant of what this Council is undertaking to do, for its efforts may have a strong influence on our lives and our businesses.

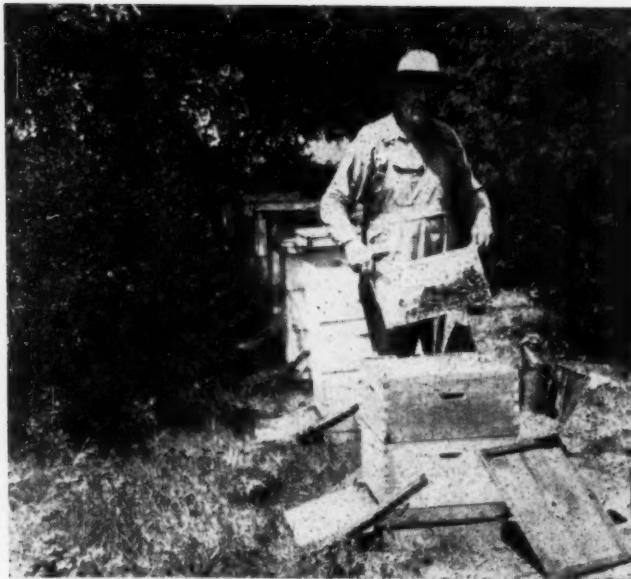
Perhaps it is not too much to hope that some day we may have an international organization of beekeepers that will be capable of presenting the needs of the world industry to the Council as occasion may arise when that is desirable. A plan is already developed whereby non-governmental organizations may present their opinions and needs, which is a new thing in governmental international operations.

## Modified Two-Queen System

Bulletin No. 281 of the Ohio State University and written by W. E. Dunham, Extension Apiarist, has as its subject "Modified Two-Queen System for Honey Production." The system is advocated by Mr. Dunham and is different from the ordinary

two-queen system in that in the latter case two queens are maintained in the colony during the harvesting season, whereas Mr. Dunham prefers two queens during the build-up season, the colonies being united early in the honeyflow, the supers are arranged at that time so that top supering only is necessary during the remainder of the harvest.

The advantages of the system are explained as well as various types of colonies which need conditioning at the beginning of the main honeyflow as well as other manipulations concerned with the two-queen system. We assume that this bulletin is available from the Agricultural Extension Service of Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio.



Childers in his apiray. He was formerly on the staff of the University of Missouri.



Childers (right) and Dr. Haseman (left) at the University showing sulfa feeding.

## Four Years With Sulfa

By L. F. Childers

THE new sulfa treatment for American foulbrood is now entering its fourth year. During the three years past many have tried it with expressed satisfaction. A few have reported failures. Neither those who have reported success nor those who have reported failures, have ever gone into details as to how they got the results they had. This is now my sixth year with the sulfa treatment and I believe I can tell those who have failed why they failed, and in a very great measure quiet the fears of the critics.

To begin, foulbrood starts its depreciation as a single round spore which in that condition, does no harm but when it germinates into the vegetative form rapid multiplication begins. In colonies that are badly diseased the spores will be carried all over the hive and get into both the honey and the pollen, but in those colonies that have just contracted the disease there is not much danger of the old honey and pollen being contaminated. It's the new nectar and pollen then to beware of while disease is present. If the colony is on the "build-up" and all the nectar will be used while feeding is

in progress there will be a successful cleanup.

It is the disease of long standing where the trouble is. It will be impossible to clean up a colony like that so long as old honey and pollen are left in the hive. The first thing to do is to ascertain the extent of the disease. If it is confined to one or the other of the brood chambers then put that one on the bottom with the queen under an excluder, start your treatment, then take out and melt down every old pollen-laden comb and supply pollen treated substitute. Remember the larvae get the pollen with some honey and the adult bees get the honey with some pollen. Sorry there is no way to salvage such combs.

Then remove every honey-laden comb clear into the brood nest and extract everything fit to put into the extractor. Set all such empty combs back for the bees to clean out. Throw them on a starvation diet if you can, for three or four days at least. The idea is to make them clean out every cell, nook, and corner—to scrape the bottom of the barrel. NEVER during this time feed a heavy

sirup. Feed it thin so that every bee will get some sulfa, for sulfa has a beneficial effect on the adult bees. At least they work better, and either the queen is stimulated into greater egg laying or the longevity of the adults is lengthened, for the population of the hive at once rises. What to do with the brood combs. If they are badly diseased burn or melt them down. The \$64 question is: will such combs, if cleaned out, bring the disease back? I have four years' experience to the effect that they do not. But it must be remembered that my combs were devoid of both honey and pollen. Personally I am not afraid of a few scales when I know there is no surplus honey or pollen in the hive.

One point of criticism has been made that is most certainly valid. Whenever disease is found in a colony that is *prima-facie* evidence that the resistance of the queen is LOW. Don't leave her to head such a colony, get a new one and if you would be happy, put in a resistant queen. It is not necessary to use more than one tablet, or its equivalent, to one gallon of sirup and by all means don't feed a

**HEAVY sirup.** Bees will never effectively clean out on a full stomach. Don't feed sulfa over long periods. If three gallons of sirup will not do the job then you have something to burn. You can just put this in your pipe and smoke on it all day—whenever a larva gets a feeding of sulfa that larva will never die of foulbrood. So if you have failed to make a successful cleanup, go back over your work and see what it is that you did not do.

Another line of criticism is arising that requires careful consideration. During the last year statements have appeared to the effect that given time the spores of foulbrood will adjust themselves to the presence of sulfa and emerge with an immunity and added virulence. This idea was outlined in the April issue of *The American Bee Journal* by Dr. Schrag, of the University of Nebraska. The Doctor bases his arguments on the broad principle that every living thing on earth is here because of its ability to adjust itself to its environment. He does not quote any experimental tests for his conclusions but generalizes on the statements of medical men and the finding of Dr. Hambleton that the spores of foulbrood are not killed in artificial media. It is my understanding that medical men do not claim immunity of germs to drugs of which sulfa is one. Their claim is that the body secretes substances which makes it (the body) immune to the drug rather than the germ. Dr. Schrag has it the other way around and to prove that will require considerably more time than has lapsed since this treatment became known.

The lay readers of this article will understand that the germination and behavior of germs or spores are not studied in the living creature but are made to germinate and grow in special cultural media in special forms of glass through which their action can be observed with microscopes of high magnification. It is also well they should know that this disease starts from a round spore—considered to have a tough outer coating—which when germinated throws out long slender interlacing threads that permeate the whole body of the young larva thus killing it. Then when the larva dries down these threads break up into myriads of round bodies—the spores—which are ready to begin over again in a new victim. In artificial media Dr. Hambleton observed that these spores, when germinated,

would start throwing out the slender threads. Then if a little sulfa was added these threads drew back and growth stopped, but when the sulfa was washed away they would start growing again. From this it is concluded that sulfa will not kill foulbrood spores. But it must be remembered that this observation was in the artificial culture and that all such cultures are composed of synthetic material which, while it sustains life, has no life. The big question here is what would happen if this growth could be suddenly transferred into the body of a living sulfa-fed bee and be subjected to its resistant powers when they are activated with the spark of life? That is a condition which no bacteriologist has every bridged. And the talk that sulfa will not kill these spores is still up in the air. The real \$64. question is: if the spore cannot grow in the presence of sulfa, then how can it get itself germinated at all? Dr. Schrag attempts to answer that in this way. He visions a nurse bee that has been feeding on spore-infected honey. These spores invade her stomach, many of course will pass in the feces but others will eventually find their way through the tissues into the blood stream. Then when this nurse manufactures the special food she feeds the larva these spores coming through her salivary glands are processed and are given to the larva which being sulfa fed comes in its time to be a nurse and by this time this sulfa-inhibited spore will have acquired sufficient immunity to sulfa for foulbrood to break out in a virulent form. It is a beautiful theory but is cramped for time. The period of nursing is only about two weeks, the development of the larva twenty-one days, then the process is repeated which would approximate sixty days. If immunity can be acquired in this short time what will we do with those who are developing strains of resistant bees. When one of these queens is introduced into a diseased colony all she imparts to her progeny is the ability to combat these spores which enter the struggle without the handicap of sulfa and after the ten or twelve years this work has been in progress these spores should be strong enough to wipe out whole colonies. In fact should be wearing copper-toed boots and be kicking our shins if immunity is acquired as rapidly as Dr. Schrag would have it.

But the Doctor has opened an

avenue of thought that may well lead to the final solution of the foulbrood question. If these spores can gain entrance to the blood stream in the nurse bees, what is to hinder their gaining entrance to the bloom stream of any bees, in fact all bees? And if they are in there do they exist as spores or in some form of vegetation that has eluded our scientist. That something of that kind exists is attested by the behavior of diseased colonies that are treated with sulfa. The first observation is that the brood becomes better mated with none or fewer diseased cells. Within two weeks the adult bees take on greater activity becoming less nervous, have a brighter look, and in the end the hive population rises abruptly and stays up. This is not altogether stimulation, for stimulation just liberates latent energy while the effect of sulfa lasts throughout the season. The longevity of the adult bees has undoubtedly been affected. In the past, cures have worked on the theory that the combs bore the infection. The experience of the users of sulfa strongly indicates that the adult bees carry the infection. Ask any user if the above is not a relatively true picture of his experience. All of this does not mean that bees cannot be reinfected if the old infected honey and pollen is left in the hive. There is no pill that will do the work of cleaning the hive. The apiarist will have to do that much himself. This sulfa treatment is undoubtedly on new ground and should be studied from that angle.

There is another approach to this question arising from an entirely different field. For the past dozen or more years a group of men have been breeding bees for their resistance to foulbrood spores. When one of these queens have been put into a diseased colony all she brings to her progeny is the resistant genes she imparts to them. In action then do these genes kill the spores or do they just throw them out? So far as I know no one has ever claimed them to be killed.

So then if these sulfa inhibited spores can develop to the point where they are strong enough to devastate a colony, why cannot these spores from a resistant queen colony, starting without any handicap whatever, get into the blood stream and come out a lot sooner and far stronger? While our bee inspectors were in session down at Tampa they issued a decree that no southern

(Please turn to page 340)



May have to get out the old telescope to look for locations if hive heating succeeds. The strong colonies get the cream of the crop. Weaker ones take second choice. Wonder if there are good locations on Mars?



A line of Bee-Lyons heaters placed in operation April 10th with Starnes "over and under" system; bottom heat, top control. When the bees start holding the heat of the cluster, electric heat cuts on. The bees govern it.

## Divide and Conquer

Harry T. Starnes

SO much has been written about the subject of division that it would seem little of importance could be added. It was a practice in use at the turn of the century, having given way later to the practice of Demareeing for the prevention of swarming. Langstroth discusses it under the subject of "Artificial Swarming" in "A Treatise On the Hive and the Honey-Bee," third edition, page 143, and continuing for some sixty pages in his analysis of its worth: to control swarming; to make colony increase.

Demareeing for swarm control is now practiced as a last resort by some; others have practiced, of late, what is known as the "relocation" method. Swarming was considered a nuisance at the time of Langstroth, as well as now. Most authorities agree on that, but there is no full agreement upon the best method of control. Many of the methods for swarm control are based upon a break in the continuity

of brooding, and in a way are about the same as applying the brakes on an automobile: to be used in case of emergency only.

Dr. Ed. Braun, of the Manitoba Experimental Station at Brandon, has assembled some data on division of colonies in spring to get more honey. The data was published last fall in *Western Canada Beekeeper* and looked rather impressive. Of course, only the strongest colonies can be split, and have enough time to regain strength for a honeyflow. Even then, the honeyflow should come rather late to make the plan a success. One trouble with plan is that colonies must be strong, and that there is danger of chilled brood on medium strength divisions.

There is no trouble in dividing, because of chilled brood, if the dividing is done late in the season, showing again that one of our troubles is because warmth has something to do

with the operation. It would be worth while if we could conquer this artificial swarming, for it is like "killing two birds with one stone"; it is a method of increase of colonies and swarm control, all at one stroke. No wonder that Langstroth devoted so many pages to artificial swarming.

Some of the problems which plagued Langstroth have been solved in our time. It is easier to get queens for division. He had to wait for drones to appear in order to mate his queens. Another trouble for Langstroth was this, that he often was obliged to cover the divisions with a warm blanket as he said, to prevent the brood chilling. This chilling of brood can be prevented in the controlled temperature hive. Not only that, but the splitting can be performed so much earlier in the season, as soon as a frame of emerging brood can be obtained from a hive at home, and an early queen from the South.

This writer mated queens last spring in March with ease, due to the warm weather, making divisions with them, and on the controlled temperature hive, carried them right up to the honeyflow in June, with no danger of the weak divisions becoming chilled in the very bad weather of April, which followed. He has on several occasions taken one frame of brood and a young queen and with a small amount of heat, caused these small nuclei to develop into colonies as strong as the best overwintered colonies in plenty of time for the main honeyflow in June. Some artificial pollen supplement and some sweetened water was used in April when it was too cold for bees to carry it.

It would seem that a system might easily be worked out whereby it would be possible to develop five or more divisions from one strong colony with southern queens, pollen supplements, water and controlled heat. Perhaps you would like to know the method of applying the heat.

This is really not heating the bees at all. Now let us consider the population curve for a colony of bees under normal conditions of weather. You will understand, of course, that this applies to Indiana where the writer lives, and that there would be a variation for a different locality, but the explanation will be about the same. Starting with the month of January, a time when normal colonies will per-

haps have small patches of brood, a colony has a population of 15,000 to 20,000 individuals. There is a steady decline until you come to the month of April when the population hits the low point of perhaps, 10,000 bees. For old bees, this is the danger spot and they try to boost the population so that it will begin to rise again by the tenth to fifteenth of April. Now the tenth to fifteenth of April is the very date (in this locality) authorities advise installing package bees from the South, and with reason. From the middle of April to the major honeyflow will be about nine or ten weeks from the date of installation, allowing a few days for the package to make a start before counting off the time.

The middle of April is a danger period for the overwintered colony; the danger period for the packages will come about three weeks after installation. In both cases, the older bees are dying off, being lost in stormy weather just at a time when they are trying to expand the brood nest. \* A sudden dip in the thermometer, and we get a lot of chilled brood; if not chilled brood, we do get a restriction in the brooding right at the time we desire expansion. Some would call it "the dwindle." Part of the bees may become lost in the storm which ushered in the cold spell, and the ensuing low temperatures cause the curve in population to drop

lower right at the point where it should be going up.

In applying heat, I really do not heat the bees. When the bees are flying during the day in normal weather, I set the control on the hive warmer to cut the current "on" about nine or ten o'clock in the evening. This will probably be at a time when the outside thermometer would show 45 to 60 degrees, depending somewhat upon the season. If the current is arranged to heat at 10 o'clock, it will cut off before the sun comes up, so that I shall use electricity for about eight hours. With a 50-watt heater under the bees, I would use less than a penny's worth of power; but if some frosty weather came on for a day or two, it might cost me two or three cents per night and be worth it. You can see that I have not heated the bees, all I have done is to use enough heat to prevent the temperature inside the hive from dropping beyond a certain danger point, at night when most of the damage would occur. During the day-time, the bees will go about their work, as the weather permits, carrying pollen and water, but without heat, unless a blizzard occurs. And even then, I would only have enough heat to balance the blizzard, not enough to cause the bees to rush out into the bad weather.

This makes it possible to go back to artificial division where Langstroth left off with the experimenting, or pick it up where the moderns like Dr. Ed. Braun and others are at work on the problem at this later date. Not only that, but it is now possible to elevate one or two frames of brood above a strong colony, by well-known methods like the two-queen system, and with heat below the lower colony and the control over the top nucleus, the division can be made earlier in the season with every chance of success. The heater below can be made to replace the heat which the lower colony loses to the upper one, in the measure that the upper control unit cuts on the power to give heat. Langstroth was obliged to use many tricks to prevent chilled brood, which we can now obviate.

Your colony brood nests can expand no faster than the lowest night temperature. It is the low point at night which sets the size of the brood nest, and not the high temperature of a sunshiny day. This is pretty well known already, if you will stop a (Please turn to page 340)



The best time to apply heat is when the first pollen appears. Pollen and water must be available. Moderate heat should be used at first. The first thing bees need in spring is water, a situation aggravated by too much early heat.



Control of temperature is of value to make strong colonies from weak ones; or for division and another build up. Langstroth gave us colony control with movable frames. Controlled temperature gives the expert control of colony development to suit his purposes.



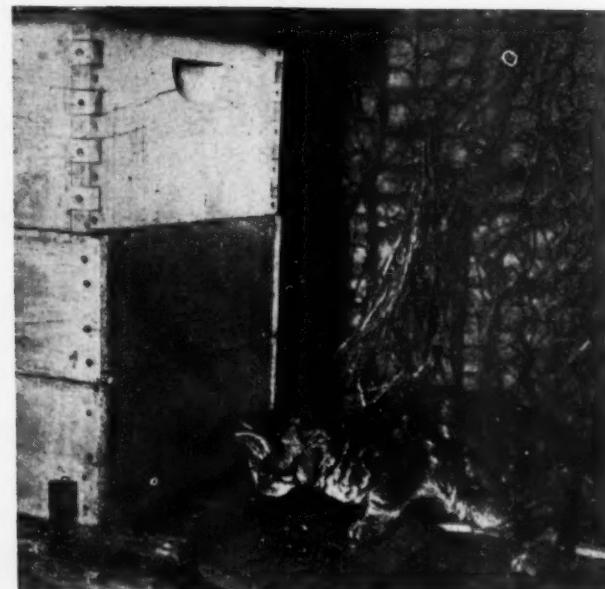
This is the family Assys of Ternat, Belgium. The grandfather was a beekeeper since 1835. The father is also a beekeeper. His son and his son's wife are beekeepers. And chances are very good that their three children will be beekeepers too.



Apiary of Ing. Leon Skiba, Radomysl n. Sana, Poland. At one time Skiba had about 500 colonies but the war almost wholly ruined his bee yards and he is now rebuilding his bees with great difficulty. We here know little of such trial.



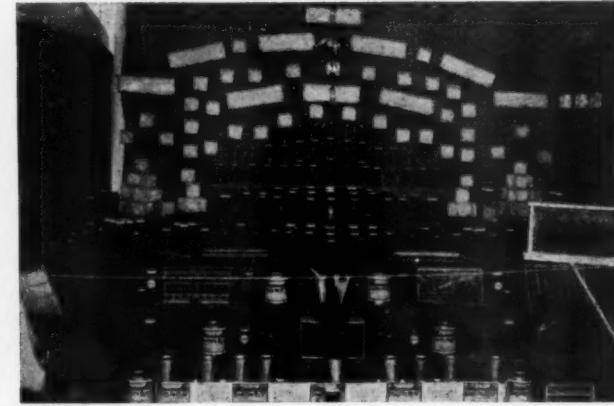
Scrub or saw palmetto, a range pest in Florida, also has its value. The roots, stalks and leaves are now made into cork and then fashioned into an insulated beehive, devised by P. R. McCrary, chemist and engineer, and H. S. Foster, beekeeper and inspector, Lakeland. Supers, accessories and top are molded in separate pieces.



"Tommy," pet tabby of Mrs. A. C. Johnson, Bossier, Louisiana, has forsaken catdom's customs for the thrilling sport of bee chasing. He enjoys fresh bee meat! Does he get stung? He must but if he wants to live dangerously, why begrudge him a few bees?—Paul R. Hill, Bossier City, Louisiana.



Back-lot beekeeping pays. These two colonies, started from two-frame nuclei, produced \$47.00 worth of comb honey, in their first year (1945 prices). The picture comes from C. G. Langley, Red Wing, Minnesota.



A. G. Pastian, South Dakota, sends this picture of an exhibit in that state. The cellophane-wrapped comb honey makes a novel display. The whole motif is symmetrical and well done. Displays are again in fashion and are good advertising.

# — DEPARTMENTS —



**G**HIS inquisitive honeybee is apt to get lost in such a flower maze as the gladiolus blossom makes. The picture was taken by A. G. Skoglund, and was sent to us by Dr. H. A. Holmburg, of St. Paul, Minnesota. In

"How-To-Do-It" this month are two close competitors for top place in an all-time heavy number of items. They are fans as fanatical as baseball fans. Some of you other readers should try to give them a run for it (if it is at all possible to catch up).

# HOW TO DO IT

## QUALITY QUEENS FROM EACH COLONY

To rear quality queens try the following:

After the honeyflow begins to slacken and the swarming fever has gone, place the queen of the colony below an excluder with one comb of brood. Raise the old brood chamber several stories above an excluder. Work the young larvae toward the center of this upper brood chamber. Leave it this way four or five days and then remove the larvae from queen cells that are being started and regraft with young larvae from your choice breeding colony.

Only graft a few cells to the colony so these cells will be fed well and graft in cells nearest young brood and pollen.

Before the virgins emerge put an inner cover between this brood chamber and the original hive, covering the escape hole with screen wire to provide warmth. Make an entrance at the rear so the young queen can mate. All cells but one may be distributed to prepared nuclei.

This method provides an abundance of young queens each year and improves the stock.

Hubert Martin, Kentucky.

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## REPAIRING SMOKER BELLOWS

For a smoker bellows repair that stays put on those holes and breaks, cut two patches slightly larger than the hole from soft thin pliant rubber. Thread them on a stout twine, passing the twine  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch off center and back through, opposite center likewise. Separate the patches and coat the inner facing sides with glue or leather cement. Fold the patch at loop end of twine, passing it through the break within the cover. Then slide up the outer patch on the free ends of the twine. Press the outer patch and draw the inner against the break or hole with the free ends of the twine, tying it hard and fast against the outer patch. Then you have a double sealed job.

W. P. Kinard, Mississippi.



## Honey Filter

Here is an inexpensive and practical honey filter for the small beekeeper. It consists of an ordinary water cream separator with the lid inverted and a cloth bag tied to the strainer opening and allowed to hang down inside. It removes all particles of wax and foreign matter very satisfactorily. I also have a larger water separator with short legs and a hardware cloth bottom inside for an uncapping tub. The valve in the bottom allows the free honey to be drawn off as it accumulates.

Cecil B. Teale, Iowa.



Harry Starnes



W. P. Kinard

## COMPETITORS

Here are two runners-up for first place in the "How-To-Do-It" department. Harry Starnes, of Indiana and W. P. Kinard, of Mississippi. They have so much subscription piled up that they probably will never have to enter any subscription during their lifetime to the American Bee Journal. It is now a question of sending them books, or other returns for their contributions. No one has sent in the volume of material that these two readers have. They are enthusiastic "How To Do It-ers."

# WHAT YOU WANT TO KNOW

Frank J. McCall, New Jersey, asks about the length of time necessary to pass after DDT dust or spray has been applied to plants to remove danger to bees.

Dr. J. E. Eckert, Davis, California, answers: Honeybees are injured by DDT both through contact and as a stomach poison. The amount of injury depends on the concentration of DDT applied to the parts of the plants visited by bees. If applied as a dust to alfalfa in bloom, a 5% or a 10% dust will kill many of the bees that visit the fields for the first day or two after the dust has been applied. The same may also be true of the lima bean and possibly other plants as well. New flowers open daily on most plants and the amount of damage done to insect pollinators decreases materially after the first or second day. This decrease is not due to a reduction in the toxicity of the DDT but rather to the fact that honeybees usually go direct to the blossoms and do not crawl over the plants in going from one blossom to another, except, of course, on the heads of composites and legumes where the separate flowers appear close together. Under California conditions, DDT is said to lose much of its toxicity after an exposure of two or three weeks when applied to plants.

DDT does not seem to be nearly as toxic as arsenic when mixed with their pollen. In fact, heavy doses of DDT have been mixed with pollen paste without causing any appreciable effect on the bees or brood.

Again, beekeepers have reported little or no damage from DDT to colonies located near cotton fields dusted with a 5% DDT dust. Little damage need be expected from DDT in either dust or liquid form if it is applied to plants **when they are not in bloom**. No reports of injury have been received from beekeepers who have had colonies located near potato fields that were dusted with 5% DDT dust, whereas under similar conditions, if calcium arsenate had been applied, a total loss would have occurred. The same is true when DDT sprays have been applied to apple and pear trees for the control of codling moth.

If the inside of a hive is sprayed

with a 5% solution of DDT in kerosene, and is allowed to dry out and the kerosene to evaporate, the residue will kill bees placed in the hive for a period of several weeks. The bees need come in contact with the DDT for only a few minutes until they receive a lethal dose.

On the whole, however, the loss of bees from chemical poisoning will be greatly reduced if a 5% dust or suspension of DDT is used to replace the arsenicals and other stomach poisons commonly used in pest control programs. The hazard of chemical poisoning will be further reduced **when the poisons are confined to the fields treated** and are not permitted to drift for miles over adjacent vegetation.

\* \* \* \*

Joe Pennington, Tennessee, has a colony that was strong all summer and seemed to be that way all winter. In spring he thought he would feed them but the bees were dead. There was still honey in the super in the hive and apparently plenty of pollen. What happened?

It is a guess. It is likely that the bees used up the honey that was directly above them and then could not move to the sides as they could not cross the top bars and bottom bars to get around into the supers. When they were out of honey in the combs above their heads, they starved.

To winter successfully they should be in two hive bodies, or in one large hive with a shallow super, with the cluster in fall occupying the room in both parts, with a large amount of honey right over them; at least 40-50 pounds. They can move up then; seldom from side to side or across wooden parts or empty spaces.

\* \* \* \*

Earl Carmon, Michigan, wants to know if he should sell his little farm and move to another state where he thinks the bee pasture may be better and where the season is longer. Seems lately his place is not very dependable.

We have been in and out of the problem of location for many years, traveling thousands of miles and talk-

ing with people here and there. We have yet to find anyone who in a short time can find a spot which is constantly satisfactory. Some years, one place will be very good; in other years, no good. There is no way to tell in which place the failure will be. Our best advice is for you to visit the country where your interest lies. See the beekeepers and the authorities. Look over the places they suggest. Especially talk with the beekeepers until you know what the country is like and what the living conditions are; what the crops of honey have been. If you like farming try a place where your kind of farming will do well. Then try a few bees there for a year or so, even with long distance management. Even then you will have to trust that the future will give you a fair measure of success.

\* \* \* \*

Hazel M. Lindow, Wisconsin, started 15 colonies in double eight-frame hives, with good success. She wants another fifty hives and is considering the Dadant hive as she thinks it works easier and faster. She is told, however, that it will not winter as well and asks about it.

The Modified Dadant hive will require less handling and they winter well with a full super of honey for stores. It is usually possible to handle a third more bees in the time required for either the eight- or the ten-frame hives. Try a few and get your own answer. We will gladly furnish you with management instructions for the M. D. hive which will be of considerable help to you.

\* \* \* \*

Jack Snyder, of Nebraska, asks about anise-hyssop; whether it is suitable for land that gets dry in summer, and whether or not it likes shade or sunshine.

Anise-hyssop is quite adaptable to most land even though it gets quite dry in summer. Plant in the full sunshine. Of course in the unirrigated sections of the West where there is practically no rainfall for a long time, it is questionable whether anise-hyssop would grow. We suggest you get seed and try a test area.

# American Honey Institute

Commercial State Bank Building,  
Madison 3, Wisconsin.

## Summer Time Is Honey Time

It is the time of a new honey crop, when busy apiaries bring honey production to the attention of potential buyers. It is the time when home-makers are canning, preserving, and baking with honey for home use and for exhibiting. It is the time of expositions and fairs where honey and honey literature are on display to attract year-round consumers.

Summer time is the time of a good supply, a good demand, and good opportunities for selling honey. It is an excellent time to distribute the honey literature that promotes an all-year market for honey.

\* \* \* \*

A brand new leaflet! Just off the press, and just in time for your new honey crop.

Not one, but two new cake recipes, each illustrated with a tempting photograph, are featured in this four-page leaflet. This leaflet is a honey salesman in itself!

Be among the first to offer your customer this new leaflet. Order "Two New Favorite Honey Recipes" soon; 75c per hundred copies, postpaid.

\* \* \* \*

The month of June saw the most tremendous food service advertising in the history of the food business.

The June issue of McCall's, the June 2 issue of Life, and the June 10 issue of Look carried four-page, four-color sections devoted to food publicity. Twenty million women readers saw honey pictured on page one as a golden topping for cereals, and Honey-Butter for waffles recommended on page four.

\* \* \* \*

Hot days call for cold beverages. Now is the time to meet the market at its height with publicity for Honey Iced Tea.

The American Honey Institute has had recipe cards printed, with the recipe for Honey Iced Tea on one side, and on the other a picture of an iced tea service that makes one cool just to look at it. Distribution now will bring results. Just 35c per hundred, postpaid.

\* \* \* \*

A new movie, "Candy and Nutrition," which will be seen by educational and health groups throughout the nation, lists honey as a choice ingredient of nutritious candies.

The premier of the movie was held in Chicago at a luncheon of the National Confectioners' Association. Mrs. Grace noted with pleasure that the movie also includes pictures of honey itself in the making.

\* \* \* \*

A second printing of 60,000 copies of "Two Sweet Gifts from Nature, Citrus Fruits and Honey" has just come off the press. Our first printing was exhausted in less than five months! You will want to place your order for your State Fair display while we still have a supply on hand.

\* \* \* \*

In 475 daily newspapers, 7 national magazines, and 3 newspaper-magazines, a series of Famous American Breakfasts is a featured advertising theme of Sunkist oranges. The plantation breakfast menu includes honey and hot biscuits.

\* \* \* \*

The importance of the individual is nowhere more apparent than in the business of selling honey.

Every honey producer, every honey packer, every honey seller is a representative of the honey industry. Every container of honey is a representative of all honey. Good representatives make good business.

Individuals are important in the American Honey Institute. Through their support we are able to reach the individual consumers that make up the market.

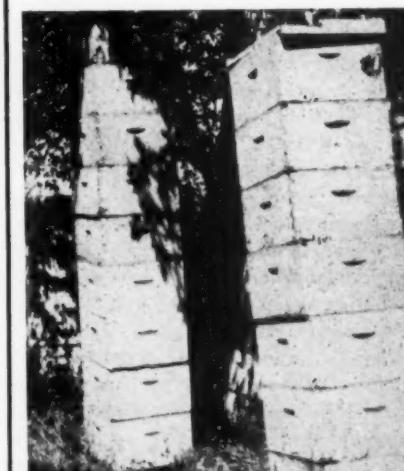
The success of the entire industry depends on the individual members. It depends on you.



A Hungarian subscriber sends two pictures; this is the queen and the bee on the flower (opposite). The queen has a broad, rounded, deep thorax, three excellent characteristics.



J. K. Vermaas sends two pictures of coat of arms, with the bee skep and honeybees as motifs.



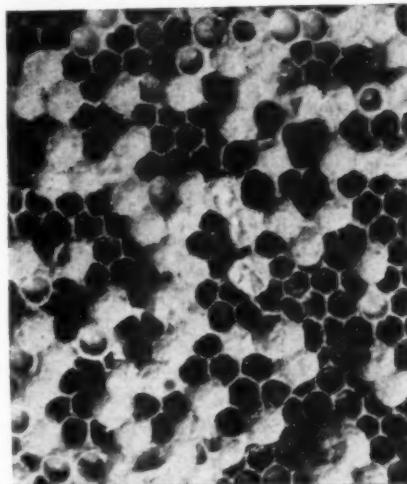
A. Z. Overby (Overby Apiaries) wants us to get a good look at honey production in one of his northern yards. Gosh!



The other Hungarian picture (see opposite page). Don't know the flower but the bee is certainly helping herself.



Another Vermaas coat of arms. Many designs with bees were used for thrift, industry and worth.



Know a drone layer by her work. Here are the high caps over drone brood, but in worker cells, this means an infertile and no longer useful queen; or laying workers.

# News of National Federation

## TWO IMPORTANT MEETINGS

Wars devastate the land and bring agony and suffering to all the people. It also furnishes a common cause to unite our efforts, and out of each war comes a tremendous surge of technological development, a development that would otherwise have been delayed for many years.

Since our last war carried us into so many areas where insects normally carry and transmit serious diseases of man, it is quite natural that there was developed a succession of materials for the control of these insects.

With the decline in demand for these materials for wartime use it is also quite natural that they may be adjusted to peacetime use, and we have a veritable flood of insecticides on the market and constant publicity as to their use and value.

We hope they all find their proper place and usage. We hope they bring relief from the insects that annoy man and endanger his health. We hope they bring relief to the farmer, from those that destroy his crops and those that worry his livestock.

With all this, we hope due consideration is given to the fact that not all insects are harmful and that some of them are positively necessary to a successful agriculture. Leading this list is the honeybee, not only because of its contribution to our national food supply and to the financial well being of some half million beekeepers, but also because it performs most satisfactorily the task of pollination and can be provided in proper season and in such numbers as is desired.

With these thoughts foremost, our Agricultural Relations Committee will meet at Fort Collins, Colorado, on July 8 and 9 for a thorough consideration of ways and means whereby control of insect pests may be effected without serious damage to those insects that are beneficial.

Growers of farm crops, research workers in insect control, manufacturers of insecticides, manufacturers of machinery for applying insecticides, beekeepers, and many others will attend and take part in the discussions.

This is our last opportunity to call

your attention to the meeting of the Honey and Pollen Plants Committee at Amherst, Massachusetts, July 12.

Improved pasturage for our bees has been a major interest for years. Our forefathers spread the seed of sweet clover on idle lands (sometimes it was necessary to do it under cover of darkness to avoid trouble with the weed commissioners) and changed the entire pictures of beekeeping in a large part of the United States. Not only did beekeepers profit but that which started as a serious weed pest gave such good account of itself that it was accepted as a legitimate member of the plant family, attended some of the very best colleges, and finally wound up as one of the great benefactors of agriculture.

It may not be possible to find another such plant as sweet clover but it would be folly to cease looking.

Of equal importance to beekeepers and agricultural people in general is the improvement of many of our crops for better nectar secretion and a consequent better production of seed or fruit. Some attention is now being given to the corolla tube length of red clover and to the nectaries of that plant. Is your imagination capable of taking in a picture of beekeeping in the midst of red clover that yields nectar abundantly and makes it freely available to the bees? The picture is still brighter for the grower whose seed yields may be increased several times as a result of the increased insect visitations. With current plant-breeding knowledge and ability it is possible to improve the value of any of our sources of nectar, not only for the benefit of the beekeeper but also for the benefit of the grower.

Probably one of the most neglected points in the whole field of nectar and pollen sources is that of minor sources for the maintenance of the colony between major honeyflows and for the building of large colony populations for pollination service when that service is needed. This is of critical concern to those who are interested in an increased supply of legume seeds and can be greatly influenced by the use of nectar and pollen-bearing plants as ornamentals, as roadside plantings, and for purposes of erosion control.

(See Meetings and Events for full program of these two meetings).

## MILLER'S COMMENTS

### Wrapping

One advantage in wrapping hives in winter is that it protects them from weathering. Unless so protected frequent painting is necessary if they are to last long.

### Aluminum Paint

Prolong the usefulness of your extractor and honey tanks by painting them inside and out with aluminum paint.

### Good Combs

To be sure of good brood combs have them drawn out from full sheets of foundation in the second story during a honeyflow.

### Requeening

With large hives and strong colonies more frequent requeening is advisable. Even colonies requeened in early spring seem more productive than those with over-wintered queens.

### Feed

Remember to provide plenty of feed if you use the two-queen method or aim to build up strong colonies in early spring.

### Swarm Control

Where one has strong colonies in two-story hives in danger of early swarming, the top section may be set aside with a young queen about fruit bloom time. Add supers as needed. They may again be united



at the beginning of the clover flow, removing the old queen and setting her brood and supers on top of the other, using newspaper between.

Endeavoring to prevent prime swarms by picking out queen cells is ineffective and a waste of time and labor. By using modern methods and good stock, swarming can be entirely prevented in the production of extracted honey.

### Pollen Feeding

Pollen substitutes and supplements may not be necessary in much of the middle west where bees have been able to store sufficient pollen from rag weed, golden rod and other fall flowers.

E. S. Miller, Indiana.

---

## Installing Package Bees By Flashlight

Have you ever installed package bees at night with a flashlight? Well, we did that this spring. We were too busy to get around during the day. We set up all the equipment with a flashlight and installed the bees in the hive. It worked.

George Hankammer,  
Illinois.



## Naval Opinion of DDT

R. A. Vander Pyl, of Illinois, writes about the various opinions and reports on the use of DDT and its possible effect on bees.

We quote from his letter: "I think you will be interested in a statement of the Navy Department that the pos-

sibility of pollen carrying DDT to hives of bees and affecting the colony is being investigated by the Navy but so far no effect on bees is evident on carefully supervised spraying projects.

"Nevertheless the Navy has issued instructions to insure careful supervision of any spraying of their projects adjacent to civilian production activities. The Department is to be commended in including the interests of agriculture along with its own in any contemplated widespread dispersal project.

"According to naval investigations, the suggestion is that spraying with DDT may be done when pollen is ripe without fear that the use of this pollen in larval food will destroy bees in the cells. The naval report is silent, however, about the effect of airplane spraying with DDT on adult worker bees."

## Comb-Infesting Moths

In the August 1946 issue of the *Journal of Economic Entomology* (Vol. 39, No. 4, pp. 427-488) under the title, "Common Names of Insects Approved by the American Association of Economic Entomologists," "lesser wax moth" appears for the first time as the approved name for the moth bearing the scientific name of *Achroia grisella* (F.).

"Wax moth" is still the common name accepted for the species *Galleria mellonella* (L.), which is commonly called "greater wax moth" to distinguish it from the lesser wax moth. In view of these facts one should remember that if the lesser wax moth is meant that particular designation should be used, since "wax moth" is now used for the larger of the two species in question.

Again, it might be well to remind our readers that the size of the adults does not determine the species name for size in the case of comb infesting moth is directly related to the amount of food available in a particular lot of combs. The actual food is not the wax but the contained larval feces deposited in the base of the cell before spinning the cocoon as well as the cocoon and stored pollen. With any of several species of moth larvae feeding on a given quantity of combs, whenever the available food supply is reduced below the actual requirements of a given number of larvae developing thereon, then each succeeding generation of adults will be smaller in size than those of the previous generation.

The above facts, as we have pointed out in previous publications have led to the confusion and misnaming of species, particularly the wax moth, *Galleria mellonella* (L.), the adults of which with succeeding generations on a given set of combs may be smaller than the normal sized adults of the lesser wax moth. Likewise when larvae of the wax moth develop on comb honey (only possible with a supply of pollen as brood comb) then development is never completed or the resulting adults are small in size and are often incorrectly identified as the lesser wax moth. In our own experiments we have never been able to get the lesser wax moth larvae to cause serious injury to comb honey.

Dr. V. G. Milum,  
Illinois.

## A Visit Among Breeders Of Louisiana

(Continued from page 325)

with understanding and patience on the part of the buyer. And if the early 1947 package and queen season ironed out fairly well it can be attributed to these cooperating forces, plus a late cold season in the northern sections.

But our trip is still just begun and you will be interested in the pictures of the breeders and the observations we were able to make. This will be given in a second article in the August number.

### Cheating the Robbers

One of the most valuable hints in beekeeping that it has been my good fortune to learn was given me by W. O. Harris and Harold Halbgewachs, of Nebraska. We use this method whenever bees are inclined to be cross and rob, due to the stopping of a honeyflow or at the beginning or end of the season. It is especially valuable in the fall when removing late honey, or when checking colonies just before putting them away for winter when the bees are cross and robbing interferes with regular yard work.

Upon arriving at the bee yard, the first thing to do is REMOVE EVERY COVER FROM EVERY COLONY. This means top and inner cover so as to leave top bars fully exposed. If there is honey on the truck, or if you remove honey, keep it covered. As each colony is worked do not replace the covers but leave them off until all your work is done and you are ready to leave the yard. Replace the covers the last thing before driving away.

You must use care with this method just as you would with the old method. Do not allow any honey or broken bits of comb and honey around that might cause robbing. It will be found that a few robbers will hang around when you start to work but they will soon stop and there will be few bees flying. Always try to have everything lined up so there will be no delay in the work; finish quickly, and get away as soon as possible to avoid keeping the hives open any longer than necessary.

We have used this method for two years and like it, but have hesitated telling others about it. However, we have found it so valuable we want to pass it along. We caution careless

operators against its use, but if directions are followed exactly you will be amazed at the change that comes over the yard.

Ralph W. Barnes,  
Nebraska.

### Bees in the Southwest

I have long been interested in the presence of honey bees in the Southwest and have wondered if the Spanish padres did not introduce bees into what is now Mexico and the southern part of the United States long before historical records indicate bees were brought in from Europe.

Father Victor Stoner, of Tucson, Arizona, has been making studies of early Spanish religious history in the Southwest. He has just sent me the following:

"Spanish Explorations in the Southwest, 1542-1706, edited by Herbert Eugene Bolton, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1916: Page 217, Onate's letter to the Viceroy of Mexico, 1599. '...in Mohoce (which undoubtedly is the present Moki or Hopi Country, northern Arizona) there is game of all kinds... Toward the west there are bees and very white honey I am sending a sample'."

I do not know whether this record (1599) antedates others. However, it may indicate either that honeybees were native to North America (which has been disproved), or that they were brought over by the Spaniards at a much earlier date than we have previous records about.

Natt N. Dodge,  
New Mexico.

### About American Beekeeping

We learned considerable about American beekeeping from the American soldiers in our village. Much of it fantastical but all interesting. First we heard that there were no beekeepers in America, instead they made the bees keep them. Americans have no use for bees that sting. They kill them and buy others. Honey in America is considered a medicine and they call their hives M. D.'s, meaning Doctors of Medicine. No one keeps bees in America unless he has a good location. The best locations are near water tanks on railways which carry the honey from California to New York. The Americans put their old

bees in the cellar in winter and get new ones from the South in the spring. Hives are not found on the New York sky-scrappers as the bees would have to go too far to reach the ground.

No Sir, it is not true that the Americans took to chewing tobacco after eating tobacco plant honey. A man in New York bought a queen which turned out to be a drone layer. On the way north she called at Reno and got a divorce. Young George Washington chopped down the cherry tree to get a swarm of bees which was inside it.

Malcolm Fraser,  
Middlesex, England.

### A Sideline Story

Long ago bees proved to be profitable and pleasurable as a side-line hobby. Again and again this story has been repeated. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Richter, Arkansas, have added another chapter to this everlasting fact.

When Mr. Richter was a 14-year-old boy he started keeping bees. His venture originated from a gift received from his brother—a swarm of bees that had been taken from a tree in the nearby woods.

Today the Richters have a profitable little apiary, consisting of 65 colonies. Beekeeping is their hobby, and their beehives nestle in an orchard at their home.

Only extracted honey is produced in the Richter apiary. Shallow extracting frames are used, as their apiary is not in a major honey-producing district. Despite the lack of alfalfa, sweet clover, or any outstanding honey plant, the honeyflow from scattered flowers is profitable.

Ralph Underhill,  
Arkansas.

### "The Beehive"

This is the title of a publication of the United Aircraft Corporation, several copies of which we have seen. The only object in mentioning this is because of the title. Nevertheless, the contents of the magazine essentially a house organ, are very interesting. It is quite a surprise in collecting house organs for suggestions for magazine work that more fine arrangement of material and pictures are to be found in house organs than in magazines which are published for paid circulation.

## Four Years With Sulfa

(Continued from page 329) shipper of packages could get certification if he fed sulfa to his bees. Evidently this idea of immunity came in for some consideration in that order. Does it not seem reasonable that, in the light of this blood-stream theory, they should issue a stop, cease, and desist order to the resistant queen producers for their culpability in sending out bees that just produce stronger resisting spores that in the end can wipe out whole apiaries. Now I submit in all seriousness: if the sulfa-fed spores can reach a point where they can devastate the colony, the spores surviving from resistant bees can do the same thing.

Now friends, if you must dream and build air castles, why fool around with little ones? Consider this. It is well known that if no attempt was ever made to clean up foulbrood that within a very few years there would be no bees in existence. And some scientists tell us that in the course of years, as it now appears, all of the food in the world will be utilized by the ever-increasing army of insects so that human life will disappear. In the light of all of that, don't you think that this earth really is hell itself and all of the creatures in it are just the remaining little devils that have devastated all of the greater, more worth-while forms of life that have preceded us in the eons of time since the world began. Certainly this air castle is located clear in the top of the seventh heaven where a better bird's-eye view can be had.

My advice still is to clean out the hive, using sulfa the while, change your queen, and if you are afraid, put in a resistant one—then close up the hive and go fishing.

Missouri.

## Divide and Conquer

(Continued from page 331) moment to recall former seasons when the season was what the apiarist calls early, or advanced.

There is one more point which I have found valuable in using artificial heat. Do not start with too high temperatures. It is better to begin with a night setting of 45 degrees F. over the brood nest than a higher value. Give the queen a chance to increase her egg laying at a slow rate,

then two weeks later, advance the heat about ten degrees. This gives the queen time to quicken her pace. It also is cheaper, for you are not so likely to run into a blizzard period, when a fifty- or sixty-degree limit would cause a constant use of heat at a time when there may not be much for the bees to gather during the day in the way of water, pollen or nectar. It keeps everything around that colony in tune with nature. In this vicinity, you would be using a night setting over the brood nest of 60 to 65 degrees by the middle of May, at which time you can raise the night temperature to 75 or 85 degrees. The greatly expanded brood nest in the latter half of May will be of some advantage to you, since the bees will be ready to carry nectar from the 15th to 20th of June, and that is when we like to have a strong population in bees here. By keeping this colony population curve constantly in mind, it is now possible for a man skillful with bees to cause the hump or peak of that curve to come a little earlier or a little later, whichever is desired. Or he may take a strong colony in April, divide it two or three times, and by studying the population curve and by means of a proper use of pollen supplements and other things vital to the brooding of bees, cause the divisions to again reach peak population at the proper time.

Of course, if you apply heat to a normal colony, you can also get a swarm naturally—by artificial means, and that's a new one. They will be more troublesome than natural swarms which you must hive artificially.

Another time when you will find controlled temperature worth while is in the fall months. The population curve rises in September and October. That is your young bees to carry on through the winter season. Sometimes the fall build-up period is short—cold nights—not right for evaporation of nectar. This is another opportunity to try heat for a warm brood nest, to get more fall nectar, to help the bees evaporate it, and so strengthen the colony for the tough ordeal ahead of them. But this is an entirely different story, needing separate treatment. It takes a reverse approach, for the nights will be getting cooler right along instead of gradually warmer, as in spring.

Shall we heat bees all winter?

Indiana.

## Ex-GI Pollinates Blueberries

These young GI'S who go into bees see it differently than the older beekeepers. They are thinking in terms of the new day. A good example is an item in the Bangor Daily Commercial, of Bangor, Maine, sent to us by Evan B. Jenkins, of the R. B. Dunning Co., which tells about ex-GI Harold B. Swan, of Brewer, who has made beekeeping an up-and-coming business with the help of a GI loan.

Before the war, beekeeping was a hobby with Harold Swan. While Harold was in service, his father, Reginald B. Swan, took over his son's hobby just to keep things in shape. Last summer during Farm and Home Week at the University of Maine, the Swans, now avid beekeepers, met a group of blueberry growers and a new industry was born. Swan's bees spent the month of June working diligently in the blueberry field. The result was an average increase in the blueberry crop of more than 50 per cent. The same principle can be applied to other main crops, notably apples. Now Swan is headed for the pollination business.

There are many new ventures in beekeeping like that of the Swans who base their first income on pollination and their secondary income on honey. ◆◆◆

## Results of Hive Heating

E. L. Sechrist's report on the behavior of the bee cluster interested me so much that I went to work right away and designed a heating device that is simple to build, and easy to attach without disturbing the bees. In studying the different temperatures in the hive, I have found that the bees appreciate assistance in northern climate when the temperature goes to levels below 15 degrees, whether for winter or for brood rearing.

My heating device is semi-automatic. It is a great help on a warm day in winter to force the bees out for a cleansing flight. I have one hive of Caucasians, one of Italians and so I am able to study the heat requirements for each kind of bee.

With the exception of the thermostat, all parts of this heater can be bought in any hardware or electrical store and any handy man can build it. The heating units are so arranged that they will last a lifetime and will only consume about 11 kilowatts per colony in a month of continuous use.

A. L. Bauman, Washington.  
(We are asking Mr. Bauman for further details. Ed.)



## Meetings and Events

### Virginia Association July 23, Miller Park, Lynchburg

The Virginia State Association will hold a summer picnic on July 23 at Miller Park, Lynchburg. All beekeepers invited. Bring a basket lunch. Program starts at 10:30 in the morning.

Henry W. Weatherford, Sec.

### Wyoming-Livingstone Counties July 26, Perry, New York

The Wyoming and Livingston County Association will hold an annual meeting at Perry, Wyoming County, New York, on July 26. A cordial invitation is extended to all beekeepers in these and adjacent counties to come to this meeting which will be held in the Park.

We extend invitations to prominent persons who hold public positions connected with the bee and honey industry in Washington, Ithaca, and Albany. We expect to discuss the sulfa drug treatment for American foulbrood, how to use it and how to increase bee pasture. Questions of a floor price will be considered. Ice cream and coffee will be served by the association. Bring a picnic lunch with you.

C. A. B. Smith, Pres.  
Fred G. Benedict,  
Acting Sec.

### Summer Meeting Honey and Pollen Plants Committee, National Federation, Amherst, Massachusetts, Saturday, July 12

The annual summer meeting of the Honey and Pollen Plants Committee of the National Federation of beekeepers associations will be held at Massachusetts Agricultural College,

Amherst, Saturday, July 12, beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning and continuing throughout the day.

This meeting will bring together all the important agricultural interests including agronomists, botanists, orchardists, soil conservationists, seedsmen, railroad agricultural commissioners, road commissioners, park commissioners and others interested in extensive planting and to have them sit down with our industry to discuss how we can work together.

Meeting is regional in scope including the North Atlantic and New England states where in large areas improvement by pasture is acutely needed. Nevertheless anyone interested in this subject is welcome. It has just been learned from the Cornell University that through the efforts of Dr. E. T. Dyce a car is being provided by the Extension Division of the college to bring representatives to the meeting including Professor A. J. MacDonald, Agronomy, Dr. M. B. Hoffman, Professor of Pomology; Dr. H. M. Munger, Associate Professor of Vegetable Crops and Plant Breeding; and Mr. Sardar Singh, Assistant in apiculture.

#### Annual Pollination Conference Honey and Pollen Plants Committee, National Federation of Beekeepers Associations Amherst, Massachusetts, July 12, 1947

R. B. Willson, Chairman  
Honey and Pollen Plants Committee, and  
Chairman of the meeting

9:00 A. M.—The Aims and Objectives of this Conference—R. B. Willson, R. B. Willson Inc., New York City.

9:15 A. M.—Increasing Legume Seed Yields Through Improved Pollination. Discussion Leader—Gilbert H. Ahlgren, Head Farm Crops Department, New Jersey Ag. Exp. Station.

10:30 A. M.—The Place of Nectar and Pollen Bearing Plants in the Soil Conservation Program. Discussion Leader—Arthur B. Beaumont, State Conservationist, Amherst, Massachusetts.

1:00 P. M.—Pollination Problems in Fruits, Berries, and Truck Crops. Discussion Leader—R. A. Van Meter, Head School of Horticulture, Massachusetts State College.

3:00 P. M.—The Influence of Roadside Plantings on the Population of Pollinating

Insects. Discussion Leader—Division of Roadside Planting, Massachusetts Highway Department.

4:00 P. M.—The Role of the Honeybee in Our Total Agricultural Economy. Discussion Leader—J. R. Hepler, Beekeeping Specialist, University of New Hampshire. E. J. Anderson, Professor of Apiculture, Pennsylvania State College.

6:00 P. M.—Dinner meeting and business  
Everybody Welcome.

### Honey Show at Illinois State Fair August 14

I extend an invitation to beekeepers everywhere to attend the honey show at the Illinois State Fair this year. To make your visit complete and to meet as many beekeepers as possible there will be a beekeepers' day at the fair. The rest of the people will not know it but we will. Thursday, August 14, is the day. Our honey show is in the north end of the Grandstand. Keep the date and rub elbows and eat cotton candy with beekeepers from other states. We will have a place to register to be eligible for a prize.

Carl E. Killion,  
Superintendent of Bee  
Culture, Illinois State Fair.

### Bronx Association (N. Y.) July 13 At Sam Roberts

The Bronx County Association will hold its regular monthly meeting at the home of Sam Roberts, 3302 Delavall Avenue, Bronx, New York, at 2:30 P. M., Sunday, July 13.

Sam Roberts, Secretary.

### New Rochelle (N. Y.) July 20

The New Rochelle Association will hold its regular monthly meeting at 2:30 P. M. on Sunday, July 20 at the home of Miss Bernadette Miller, 122 Fifth Avenue, New Rochelle, New York.

The meeting will be outdoors,

## The John M. Davis Strain Italian Queens

BRED THE DAVIS WAY  
Guaranteed to please.

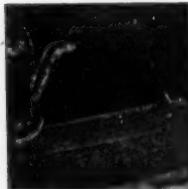
Untested \$1.25 each  
Tested 2.00 each  
After June 30th, \$1.00 each.  
Terms—Cash with order.

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A light weight, handy instrument used for loosening and removing frames from the hive with one hand. Price \$2.50, plus 15¢ postage fee. Shipping weight 12 oz. Satisfactory discounts for dealers.

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Queens clipped or air mailed at no extra cost. All queens mailed in our adjustable introducing cage.

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weather permitting, and immediately following there will be a demonstration of hive inspection for beginners. Refreshments will be served, everyone interested is cordially invited.

B. F. Miller, Publicity.

## Sugar Rationing for Bee Feeding

We have a telegram under date of June 17 from Harold J. Clay, of the Production and Marketing Administration in Washington, as follows: "Beekeepers are now considered consumers of sugar and not industrial users. Therefore sugar rationing for bee feeding ended June 11th."

## South Carolina's Short Course

August 12-13, Clemson

The annual South Carolina Short Course will be held at Clemson, August 12 and 13. There will be no charge for barracks and the meals will run: breakfast 50¢, dinner 65¢, and supper 65¢. Those attending will bring their own bed linen, pillows and toilet articles.

## North Dakota-Minnesota Association

July 17-18, Thief River Falls.

The Minnesota and North Dakota Associations will hold their regular summer meeting July 17 and 18 at the auditorium at Thief River Falls, Minnesota. Meeting will start at 10 o'clock, Thursday, July 17 and will continue until the afternoon of the 18th, including field demonstrations on swarm control and other seasonal manipulations. Out-of-state speakers will be prominent on the program including representation from the Federation, Bee Journals and some well-known Canadian beekeepers.

Chance for discussion of any subject that is of interest to beginners and experienced beekeepers will be included. Everyone is invited. Write your secretary for information on accommodations and plan to attend.

C. D. Floyd, Secretary,  
Minnesota Beekeepers' Assn.  
Arvid Benson, Secretary,  
N. Dakota Beekeepers' Assn.

## Morris County Branch, New Jersey Association, August 3, Rockaway

The second summer field meeting of the Association will be held on Sunday, August 3, 2:30 P. M., at the apiary of George Decker, Meriden

Road, Rockaway, New Jersey. The topic for discussion at the meeting will be "Fall Management."

## Middlesex County, Massachusetts, July 26, Sudbury

All friends of bees are welcome to the meetings of the Middlesex County Association. The Saturday, July 26, gathering will be at the wildflower camp gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lamprey, Sudbury, beside the Davis Turkey Farm on the Boston Post Road, Route No. 20, close to Worcester County. Colonies will be opened. Bring picnic suppers which will be supplemented by ice cream and hot coffee. Plan to stay and see the pictures.

Arthur M. Southwick, Sec.

## Agricultural Relations Committee National Federation of Beekeepers' Associations

Fort Collins, Colorado, July 8-9, 1947

Dr. J. E. Eckert, chairman of the committee and chairman of the meeting.

July 8

9:15 A. M.—Aims and Objectives of this Meeting—Dr. J. E. Eckert, University of California.

9:30 A. M.—Relationship of Pollinating Insects to Various Agricultural Crops—Dr. Geo. M. List, Colorado A. & M., Fort Collins, Colorado; George H. Vansell, U. S. Bee Culture Laboratory, Davis, California.

10:45 A. M.—Relationship of Chemical Control Measures to Pollinating Insects—F. Herbert Gates and Dr. J. E. Eckert.

11:15 P. M.—The Outlook for Biological Control of Major Insect Pests.

2:00 P. M.—New Chemicals and Their Effect on Pollinators—Dr. Geo. F. Knowlton, Utah State College, Logan, Utah; Manufacturers of Insecticides.

3:30 P. M.—Improved Methods and Equipment for Application of Insecticides—Manufacturers of Equipment.

Owing to a late start and the necessity for meeting a publication deadline, the complete list of speakers cannot be given.

Room reservations may be secured through Dr. George M. List, Station Entomologist, Fort Collins, Colorado.

## July, August, and September Meetings, North Jersey Association

The North Jersey Association has planned an active and lively summer program. The first summer field meeting will be held at the apiary of Mr. John Gaske on State Highway No. 2 in Biddle River on July 20. Weather permitting, all of the meetings will be picnic lunch affairs with the business portion of the meeting being held in the afternoon.

On August 17 the meeting will be

held at the apiary of Mr. Herman Ganger, of Oradell. On this occasion the members will have the opportunity of inspecting two apiaries as Mayor Neill, of Oradell, lives directly opposite and is also a beekeeper and a member of the North Jersey Association.

While the goldenrod flow is in full swing on September 17, the association will hold its final field meeting of the year. This meeting will be held at Manor Apiaries in River Edge Manor. The nominating committee will present its slate of officers for the coming year at this meeting.

Manor Apiaries is operated by our president and is the largest in the county. There will be plenty of fun and interesting talks at all of the meetings, so come one, come all. All meetings open to the public.

The North Jersey Association now boasts of 148 members, publishes its own six-page newsletter known as the Bergen Beekeeper and expects to add another fifty members before the end of the season.

Richard A. Geoghegan, Sec.

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#### Indiana Amish Leave for Tennessee

James Starkey, of Indiana, sends in a newspaper notice of the Amish beekeepers around Berne, Indiana, who have in a body migrated to Tennessee, because of resentment against the official determination that their children should be compelled to attend public high schools other than their own schools. One of the prominent members is Joseph J. Schrock, known as the honey king of northern Indiana, with several hundred colonies. He is only taking a few of the bees with him, selling the rest. They hope by summer to be permanently settled in Tennessee, where freedom to carry on their own beliefs and their own way of education will be permitted to them. Indiana's loss is likely Tennessee's gain.

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#### Idaho Officers

The new president of the Idaho Association is Wayne N. Smart, Rexburg; vice-president, Charles Hancock, of Jerome; secretary-treasurer, Elmer Browning, Idaho Falls. The committee to map state legislation, Fred Robinson and Carl Feeler, Nampa; Charles Williams, of Meridian; Kenneth Bradshaw, of Wendell; and Charles Hancock, of Jerome.

The auxiliary elected Mrs. Phil

Rooney, of New Plymouth, president; Mrs. Howard Gosvenor, of Nampa, secretary. District representatives elected were, Mrs. Robert E. Miller, of Twin Falls; Mrs. Malcolm Stuart, of Jerome, Mrs. Gosvenor, and Mrs. Lee Browning, of Rexburg; and Mrs. Earl Miller, of Blackfoot.

The next convention will be held at Twin Falls.

Glen Perrins, Utah.

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#### Delaware

The Delaware State Beekeepers' Association held its sixth annual meeting at the apiary of J. P. Kirkpatrick, Odessa, Delaware, on the afternoon of May 24, with an attendance of 42. W. W. Clarke, extension apiarist, Pennsylvania State College, was the principal speaker and covered the general subject of "Beekeeping Practices as Related to Colony Morale and Disease." The features of Delaware's new apiary law were explained by George H. Latham, incoming president of the Association. This law becomes effective July 1, 1947, and a sum of \$2,000 is appropriated annually to enable the State Board of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the act. A. Niven Campbell a new member of the Association and for many years a member of the Scottish Beekeepers' Association, discussed beekeeping under conditions in Scotland.

L. A. Stearns, Sec-Treas.

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#### Greenville, North Carolina

The North Carolina Association held its annual meeting at Greenville, March 14, with about fifty or sixty people present. The meeting was in cooperation with the State Extension Service and the 30th anniversary meeting of the Association. It was a memorial meeting honoring deceased members for the past thirty years, tributes being paid to C. L. Sams, who was the state's first full-time extension bee specialist.

James T. Connor, Jr., Entomologist of the State College at Raleigh stressed that cooperation is needed between the beekeepers and the farmers in the use of poisons on crops to lessen the danger to honey bees.

George H. Rea, of the National Federation, discussed the programs of the Federation for the breeding of bees, and work in pollination of crops

## MOORE'S STRAIN

Away back in 1879 I commenced rearing Italian queens with the object of improvement constantly in view.

By careful selection during all these years I have succeeded in producing a strain of three-banded, leather-colored Italian bees, known as MOORE'S STRAIN OF ITALIANS, which has won a world-wide reputation for honey-gathering, hardiness, gentleness, etc. Send for descriptive circular and read reports from those who have tried them.

Untested queens, \$1.25 each; 6 for \$7.00; 12 or more, \$1.00 each.

**J. P. MOORE, R. 3, Falmouth, Ky.**

Former address, Morgan, Ky., U. S. A.  
Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

## ANNOUNCING

New ownership of Arizona Frame Plant, formerly operated by John Musgrave at Mesa. Now moved to Florence by Ed Keeney and Ed Shirley and operated as

### Arizona Hive Parts Co.

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REQUEEN NOW  
WITH HOMAN'S QUEENS  
Prices

1 to 49	\$1.10
50 to 99	1.00
100 up	.90

HOMAN BROS.  
RT. 2 SHANNON, MISSISSIPPI

## COMB HONEY WANTED

Advise quantity you have—size section and how packed.

FRANK H. HAUCK

P. O. BOX 84, KEW GARDENS, N. Y.  
Bank reference furnished on request.

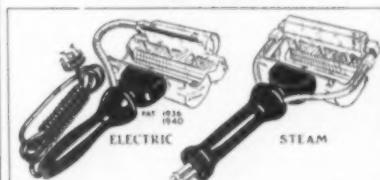
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NEW IMPROVED  
Rosedale Steam and Electric  
Uncapping Plane



Electric Plane	\$12.00
Steam Plane	7.50
Ext. Copper Blades	.75

Shipping weight, steam planes 2-lbs.  
Electric 3-lbs. Delivery charges extra.

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,  
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## RE-QUEEN

With the improved MOTT  
Strain, 3-Banded, Northern  
Bred, Italian Queens.

Gentle and good honey gatherers

### Prices

1 to 50	\$1.10 each
50 up	1.00 each
25% cash with orders	

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## WE THANK

All our customers who were so co-operative and considerate during the trying 1947 season. We are working hard to prepare for the 1948 season.

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Italian Package Bees and Queens.

## QUEEN REARING

Learn how leading Southern breeders rear



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Beginner's page. Lavishly illustrated.

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Three-Banded Leather Colored Bees. Shipping season April 1 to Nov. 31. \$1.20—Selected untested, each \$1.20 \$1.50—Tested, 15 to 20 days, ea. \$1.50 Postpaid, air mail, with directions and health certificate. Prompt service, we satisfy.

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## THE GOAT WORLD

America's oldest magazine devoted exclusively to milk goats. Broadcast circulation—goes to every state and eighteen foreign countries. Articles by best authorities. Edited by practical goat breeders. Subscription: \$2.00 per year in U. S. and Canada; 3 years for \$5.00. Sample copy 25¢.

## THE GOAT WORLD

ATASCADERO, CALIFORNIA

## Queens - ITALIAN - Queens

Three Banded, Northern Bred for Business. Safe arrival guaranteed. 50th breeding season. Untested \$1.25; 3, \$3.50; 6, \$6.50; 12, \$12.50. Select \$1.35.

**I. F. MILLER**  
WARREN, PENNSYLVANIA, RT. 3.

You'll find it in the Classified

a program which should be supported generally by beekeepers.

The following officers were elected, president, W. F. Morris, Concord; vice-president, F. R. Jordon, Wilmington; secretary-treasurer, F. B. Meacham, State Museum, Raleigh. Members of the executive committee in addition to the above officers, J. S. Milne and W. C. Jones.

Stephen Jurash, commercial honey producer of Elizabeth City and former member of the armed forces, told about beekeeping in India and Australia, reporting Australian conditions like our own with the seasons reversed. P. G. Craddock, formerly state inspector and now a commercial honey producer, discussed diseases and William A. Stephen, the new extension specialist, listed good production figures from other states as a 150-pound average with a record of 880 pounds from one colony, as a challenge to the North Carolina beekeepers to raise their production to higher levels.

F. B. Meacham, Sec.-Treas.

### Cortland County (N. Y.) Assn.

The Cortland County (N. Y.) Association met May 31st at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Creech, president and secretary-treasurer respectively, for a noon picnic followed by a business session of the beekeepers. By unanimous vote Mr. Milton J. Fairbanks, charter member of the 68-year-old Association, was elected honorary president. Professor E. J. Dyce, extension apiarist and head of the Department of Entomology, at Cornell University, spoke on the supply of honey coming into this country from abroad; he noted the progress of the Finger Lakes Honey Producers Cooperative at Groton; and commented on the production of honey to date this year. James Miller, assistant County Agricultural Agent, showed four films on the production of honey.

### Amendment to British Columbia Apiary Act

David Scholes, of Victoria, sends us a copy of the Bill No. 38 to amend the Apiaries Act to provide that the Minister of Agriculture of British Columbia may give a certificate of bee mastership to a beekeeper found to be suitable upon examination. Examination shall be conducted by the Provincial Apiarist or his appointee and by a person appointed for the purpose

by the British Columbia Honey Producers' Association.

The Minister of Agriculture may employ temporarily any person who is a holder of a certificate of bee mastership for the inspection of apiaries. He shall have the right to enter any premises for the purpose of inspection and he may burn bees and equipment if necessary.

Under the new provisions also every person who reasonably suspects the existence of American foulbrood among his bees shall report to the Department of Agriculture in pursuance of the control of disease, and the Minister of Agriculture may establish quarantine areas into which no one shall bring bees without a permit. Under the new provisions no person without a permit shall sell, move, or permit to be moved, any used bee equipment except from one registered apiary operated by any individual to another operated by the same individual.

Anyone who sells bees in the province shall within 60 days after the sale furnish the Provincial Apiarist the name and address to whom the bees were sold and the number of package bees or colonies of bees sold.

### New Colorado Law

There has just been passed by the legislature and signed by the governor of Colorado, Senate Bill number 69 which is a complete revision of the Colorado law. Among other provisions county inspectors are to be appointed by the county commissioners. The state entomologist examines such appointments and then issue licenses.

The state entomologist, his deputy or a county inspector should examine all colonies on request and as many others as possible. If they cannot be successfully treated they are to be burned by the inspector or his assistant by the regular approved methods.

A permit is necessary to move bees anywhere in Colorado and all bees entering must be accompanied not only by a certificate of inspection but must have a permit from the state entomologist of Colorado. This applies, not to package bees where the permit is sufficient, but would be applied to all bees on combs. The certificate of inspection on such permits must not be over 30 days old. A fee of 25¢ per colony is charged for such permit. After entering the state such colonies may be isolated if inspected and kept under the super-

vision of the state entomologist till declared free of disease.

Spraying of fruit trees and vegetables is unlawful when trees are in bloom or any time when material may be injurious to bees.

The deputy state inspector who is to be in charge of inspection work is to be paid by the state. County inspectors will be paid by the respective county commissioner by which they were engaged and the per diem fee is set at \$5.00 to \$8.00 per day.

State Entomologist, Herbert Gates, 29 State Museum Building, Denver, Colorado, is in charge of inspection work.

#### Tampa News

Volume 1, No. 1 of the newsletter of the Tampa Beekeepers Association is called the "Florida Beekeeper." It is mimeographed and is 9 pages long. It deals pretty thoroughly with such matters as spring control, legal rights of members, selection of slogan, beginner's advice and answer to questions, common misuse of sulfathiazole, teaching and exhibiting bees in the schools, cooperation with other associations in the state and with the Farm Bureau. A special committee will take care of bee pasture.

#### Restrictions of Bee Imports Urged for Georgia

A few days after the Florida Legislature passed a law that prohibits movement of all but packaged bees into their state, the Georgia Beekeepers Association's Legislative Committee met to devise recommendation to apply to Georgia.

Meeting in Valdosta, Georgia with State Director of Entomology, C. H. Alden, the committee recommended the following:

"That no bees be allowed to enter Georgia from states denying entrance to Georgia bees.

"That reciprocal agreements be made with other states regarding movement of bees on comb from state to state.

"That bees brought into Georgia be entered while in a period of active brood rearing.

"Deny entry into Georgia of honeycomb not in hive with brood."

Members of the Georgia Beekeepers Association Legislative Committee are: Robert Dewar, Chairman: M. B. Davis, L. C. Dotson, J. H. Girardeau, Sr., C. H. Herndon, Marcus D. May, and H. F. York.

Lloyd J. Byers, Georgia.

## BRIGHT ITALIAN QUEENS

Queens from our apiaries will give you beautiful gentle bees and service unexcelled. Try them.

UNTESTED QUEENS, 1 to 24, \$1.10 each; 25 to 99, \$1.00 each; 100-up, 90c each.

Cotton Belt Apiaries : Box 163 : Klondike, Texas



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**\$12**

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- LIGHT WEIGHT

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## Italian Package Bees and Queens For 1947

Hardy,	2-lb. pkg. with queen	\$4.00	QUEENS
Prolific,	3-lb. pkg. with queen	5.00	\$1.00
Gentle	4-lb. pkg. with queen	6.00	EACH
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Health certificate, live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed

**B. J. BORDELON APIARIES, Moreauville, Louisiana**

## POLLEN SUBSTITUTES

	1-Lb.	5-Lb.	10-Lb.	25-Lb.
Brewers yeast and soy flour expeller mixed 1 to 6		\$ .75	\$ 1.50	\$ 3.25
Brewers yeast	.40	1.50	2.75	5.50
Soy Flour			1.40	2.75
Skim Milk		1.00	1.75	3.75

Write for prices in larger quantities. Include postage if you wish it by parcel post. All prices collect, Bainbridge, N. Y. Allow 2 pounds for packaging.

**M. Y. S. COMPANY, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.**

## SUNKIST ITALIAN QUEENS

Why tolerate a failing queen or one that will fail before the next season? It takes bees—PLenty—to gather a surplus. You do not want a queen that takes all season to build up.

We offer you sturdy, young, mated queens—health certificate—live delivery.

Queens clipped—Air mail postpaid. Prices after July 1, until further notice:

1-25, 80 CENTS; 25-up, 75 CENTS

**SUNKIST BEE CO. : CONVENT, LA.**

## Beekeepers, Notice

If it's Hives, Supers, or Frames you need, we have them for immediate delivery

COMPLETE 10-FRAME HIVE	\$4.50
COMPLETE 10-FRAME SUPER	1.60
HIVE BROOD FRAMES complete Split Bottom, per C	8.00
SHALLOW 5% FRAMES complete	5.75

### SOMETHING NEW

Hives are constructed of  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch Indureon waterproof plywood.  
It's better and lasts much longer.

**Mid-West Wood Products Co.  
Perry, Kansas**

## FOR SALE

BRIGHT YELLOW AND THREE  
BAND QUEENS

GRAYDON BROS.

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GREENVILLE, ALA.

### WESTERN CANADA BEEKEEPER

Subscription \$1.00 per year, \$1.50 two years, \$2.00 three years. In combination with American Bee Journal \$2.25 per year.

Timely topics on western Canadian bee-keeping and all the news about Canada and Canadian markets. You cannot afford to be without the most up-to-date information in these days of great changes. Sample copy free. Address WESTERN CANADA BEEKEEPER, 501 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

### CAUCASIANS

No more packages, but will have 1000 Queens at \$1.00.

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### Package Bees For 1947

PROMPT, FAST DELIVERY.  
UNIFORM TOP QUALITY.

EUGENE WALKER  
GRIDLEY, CALIFORNIA

### BEES AND QUEENS

ITALIANS—CAUCASIANS

Daughters and queens from Disease Resistant Mothers.

All bred in separate isolated yards. Thirty years in breeding.

Send for free circular and prices

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Weslaco, Rt. 2, Box 23, Texas

### RED STICK APIARIES & CO.

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"In time of stresses survival is the privilege of the fittest."

Telegraph: Western Union

### Laying Workers

I have had good results in getting rid of laying workers by carrying the colony out of the yard about 100 feet, shaking every bee off the combs, and immediately putting the brood nest back on its original stand. Bees return rapidly and will take care of the brood and the combs. Even the very young bees find the hive. Perhaps the older ones guide them. What becomes of the laying worker bees I don't know. A good laying queen may be given to the bees at once, or later, and you have no more trouble.

If a laying-worker colony has become too weak to go it alone, it may be united with a strong queenright colony. Place an inner cover, with the hole reduced to one bee space, on top of the strong queenright colony, then put the laying worker colony above the inner cover. The bees will work slowly down through the hole in the inner cover and mingle with the colony below.

If the weather is too warm, put a screen top on the colony above for ventilation. After a few days the inner cover may be removed and the bees will proceed as a single colony. The laying workers will have disappeared.

J. H. Sturdevant,  
Nebraska.

### Conserving Bee-Package Cages

Whenever I see bee-package cages and food containers lying around the bee yards it always appears to me that this is a great waste of material and labor. These used cages can be cleaned easily, reshipped to the breeder and used again.

We usually install our package bees by dumping out the bees, sometimes by opening one end of the screen and sometimes just shaking them out of the food-can hole. It's a toss up which is the faster. All cages are left just back of the hive. All cans containing sirup are set on the hive, the others are thrown on the ground by the empty cage. After all the bees are installed, two men pick up the cages and cans, which takes only about 15 minutes for each one hundred packages. They are placed in the truck and taken to the honey house. The next morning the sirup is emptied and saved and the cans put

into a tank containing live steam and it takes very little elbow grease to make look like new. After they are cleaned they are placed in a carton and set in the boiler room for 24 hours to dry.

The cages are then tacked together with the same lath which was used to space the cages when shipped. We pack them snugly in crates of five. After the cans are thoroughly dry, the lids are replaced and they are inverted into their places in the cages and one lath tacked over the containers to keep them in place. They are then ready to be shipped to the southern shipper for use again.

For the protection of the southern shippers of bees who buy these cages, I would suggest that they require a sample of the cleaned cages before ordering them shipped, or to obtain cages only from those whom they know. Moral—A job worth doing, is worth doing right.

Harry J. Rodenberg,  
Montana.

### Joys of Being a Bachelor

It is fun to be a bachelor. We are far enough away from the trees to take a look at the woods. We are relieved of the worry of the price of an Easter bonnet. There is a proverb, "If you wish to be happy for one hour, get drunk; if you wish to be happy for three days, get married; if you wish to be happy all the time, grow flowers," and we add "and notice the neighbors' children."

If boys and girls are taught why one mulberry tree bears fruit and the other doesn't; why flowers invite honeybees; what happens if earthworms are destroyed; that the harmless dragonfly, the ugly toad, and the flying bat kill more flies and mosquitos than DDT; that the skunk is a good mouse and rat trap; if they were taught the relationship between plants and animal life and the earth that supports them, they would be less inclined to become affected with preconceived ideas. They would become conservationists and real politicians.

Poor sinful man can do nothing perfect and complete, nor can he attempt to correct mistakes by the enactment of a law. Most of our troubles are the product of knowing so much which is not so.

A. S. Pastian,  
South Dakota.

# QUEENS QUEENS QUEENS

THROUGH JULY AND AUGUST

TIME TO REQUEEN.  
RUSH ORDER BEFORE ALL  
DATES ARE FILLED.

## THREE-BANDED ITALIANS

1-24, \$1.00; 25-100, 90c

PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

2-LB. PACKAGE AND QUEEN	\$4.00
3-LB. PACKAGE AND QUEEN	5.00
EXTRA BEES \$1.00 PER POUND.	

THANKS, FOLKS!

**DUPUIS APIARIES**  
BREAUX BRIDGE, LA.

We regret the delay in  
shipping packages

This is caused by conditions beyond our control.  
The season is three to four weeks late and in  
addition, there was a loss of a cycle of brood in  
March due to cold weather and shortage of pollen.

All orders will be shipped as they are listed just  
as soon as bees are available either by purchase or  
production.

We have not taken new orders since it became  
apparent there would be a shortage. There are open  
dates after May 15th only.

**Rossman & Long**  
Box 133 MOULTRIE, GA.

# JENSEN'S "MAGNOLIA STATE" STRAIN ITALIAN QUEENS

Since the queen is the 'soul' of the colony it is  
important she be the best individual possible to  
produce.

In our method of queen-rearing, every manipulation  
that has even the slightest leaning toward  
improving the quality of our queen is done purpose-  
fully, regardless of the extra work involved.

Breeding queens, and drone mothers as well, are  
selected with greatest care, and for special essential  
characteristics.

Our system of queen-cell production covering over  
30 years of experimentation and testing is basically  
sound, (not only in commercial scale MASS PRO-  
DUCTION but in every essential) and is your as-  
surance that every queen we ship you will come as  
near measuring up to your expectations as any pro-  
duced today.

### PRICES:

1-24, \$1.20; 25-99, \$1.10 and 100 up \$1.00 each.

### RESISTANT STOCK

Daughters of Dadant Resistant Breeders, tested  
for resistance to American Foulbrood and selected  
for production and gentleness. 1-9, \$1.65 ea.; 10-49,  
\$1.55 ea.; 50-99, \$1.45 ea.; 100 and up, \$1.40 ea.

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QUALITY and RIGHT NOW SERVICE

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In Nineteen-Forty-Seven  
Confident Beekeeping

Honey and beeswax and bees too, will be in good demand.  
A larger production will all command good prices. It looks  
like a good year for beekeeping.

Our country wants increased production of honey and bees-  
wax and services of bees in pollination. Beekeepers aided  
by the best in knowledge, methods, bees, and equipment can  
accomplish these increases. We will help with needed  
supplies as much as possible. We are prepared with stocks  
of all glass and tin packages for early container orders.

Ask for our bee-supply price list and honey container price  
sheet.

WE WANT HONEY AND BEESWAX IN TRADE  
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**A. I. Root Co. of Chicago**  
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# Crop and Market Report

By M. G. Dadant

We asked reporters to answer the following questions:

1. How is crop so far compared to 1946.
2. Honey plant prospects for balance of season.
3. Condition of bees for flow.
4. Will packages build up for a surplus crop.
5. Honey prices offered, jobbing, (minimum) (maximum).

## Crop So Far

On account of the extremely late season in all northern areas even on the date this is written (June 20) there has been only a negligible amount of honey gathered, although the clovers are in some places in full bloom. Georgia and Florida have had very disappointing crops but the Atlantic coast area generally seems to have fared quite well, much better than last year.

The southern states have had about an average crop with the east sections of Texas perhaps a little more than usual and Arizona suffering from the drought.

California reports are conflicting but the orange flow has not been even up to last year, which was a short crop, and consequently crops up to June 10 apparently have been disappointing.

Where weather permitted, the stimulating flows in the central northern sections have been satisfactory both for dandelion and fruit bloom.

## Plant Prospects

Here we have a general agreement of opinion that prospects in all the legume areas are very excellent particularly for the little Dutch white clover which has grown luxuriantly during the entire spring. By the time this issue gets to our subscribers there should have been some determination as to what the flow would be, the principal determinant being the weather which has remained rainy

throughout all of early June with only a few days' exception.

The southeastern states and throughout the Central West all report more than average moisture and this extends into the inter-mountain territory.

Only Texas, Arizona, parts of California, and extending north into Oregon and Washington, report there is not enough moisture. It looks like the intermountain areas would have sufficient snow this year and crop prospects as a consequence would be favorable.

Canadian areas similarly have had ample moisture although in many cases sweet clover is insufficient and this applies also to some of our plains states particularly the north ones. However little Dutch white clover and alike in many places should make up for the shortage of sweet clover if the weather is favorable at the time of the bloom.

## Bees for the Flow

Where bees have been kept in stores the build-up has been satisfactory and practically all colonies are ready for the flow and have been ready for it for two weeks. When the weather breaks there is a question as to whether there will not be a great deal of swarming with strong colonies hived in day after day owing to inclement and cool weather.

## Package Bees Building

The delay in the beginning of the flow has been of material advantage in getting package bees built up. It is only the earlier ones which were received on time or nearly on time that will be able to build their colonies satisfactorily for the honeyflow. Many will build on the honeyflow or will only be in condition if the flow lasts well into the summer which appears apparent now with all the rains we have had.

## Honey Prices

Buyers are doing little towards purchasing honey more than their regular

needs. We hear of a few contract purchases in Colorado at a price of 20c for good white honey. Most reporters suggest a minimum of 20c and a maximum of 25c while one large buyer suggested a minimum of 15c and a maximum of 23c.

Retail prices have dropped some but only a proportionally small amount. We hear of some sales of baking honey at 20c.

Producers and small packagers are inquiring about prices at which honey should sell without any very definite idea what the price should be. One suggestion was price of \$10.00 for six 5-pound pails.

In Canada the restrictions have all been removed from honey and had very little impression upon the price, the price remained practically constant. We must recall however that Canada went into no such booming orgy as did the United States when restrictions were removed. Canadian reports are that prices are approximately \$10.32 for 48 1-pound which would be less than 25c per pound, in fact not much over 20c.

Unless the weather immediately breaks so as to allow the bees to take advantage of the Dutch white clover flow, particularly in the intermediate Central States, it is going to cut the crop materially.

Already we have short crop reports from California, Florida, and Georgia. Likely the size of the crop will have much to do with any drastic change in price as will the competition of other foods and the release from sugar restrictions. In England the honey is still pegged at a price of approximately 60c per pound. It is doubtful whether any large quantities can be exported to that country on account of the permits necessary.

It looks like the beekeeper will have to wait and see where stabilization takes honey with the likelihood that a range of between 15c and 25c may catch the high and low. This is only a mere guess however.

## HONEY WANTED

Cars and less than cars  
Top Prices

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ITALIAN QUEENS reared from my best producing hives, 90c each. Health certificate furnished. Kirkwood Apiaries, Box 142, Bristow, Oklahoma.

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ITALIAN QUEENS 90c each by Air Mail. Walter D. Leverette, P. O. Box 364, Fort Pierce, Florida.

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COMB HONEY WANTED—Advise quantity and size section. F. H. Hauck, P. O. Box 84, Kew Gardens, N. Y.

WANTED—Large quantities of extracted honey. Will pay top cash prices. Also beeswax. Guy Polley, Nevada, Iowa.

WANTED—Clover extracted and comb honey. Any quantity. State price in first letter. C. Jankowski, Prairie View, Illinois.

WANTED—Light extracted honey in 60's clover preferred. J. Jones, 115 West 32 Street, New York 24, N. Y.

Copy for this department must reach us not later than the fifteenth of each month preceding date of issue. If intended for classified department it should be so stated when advertisement is sent.

Rates of advertising in this classified department are ten cents per word, including name and address. Minimum ad, ten words.

As a measure of precaution to our readers we require reference of all new advertisers. To save time, please send the name of your bank and other reference with your copy.

Advertisers offering used equipment or bees on combs must guarantee them free from disease or state exact condition, or furnish certificate of inspection from authorized inspectors. Conditions should be stated to insure that buyer is fully informed.

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WANTED—Extracted clover honey in 60's. B. I. Evans, Windom, Minnesota.

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WHITE AND AMBER HONEY in 660 lb. drums, 60 lb. tins or glass. Alexander Company, 819 Reynolds Rd., Toledo, Ohio.

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FOR SALE—One Root Novice three frame extractor and one Woodman two frame extractor with 12½ inch baskets and power attachment. Best offer. Gerhard Borgen, Lanesboro, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—Honey tank, 325 gallon, heavy ga. Upright flueless H. P. steam boiler small. H. L. Hoenk, Algona, Iowa.

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40 shallow 8-frame supers and 20 deep with new frames, \$1.25-\$1.75. 10 frame equipment, 80 new pre-war Kelley wire excluders 75c. 50 lbs. Dadant standard wired foundation \$48.00. Hive covers, bottom boards, inner covers, feeders, etc. George Reints, Lindenwood, Illinois.

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WANTED—Man for honey production. State age, experience, schooling, wages expected. Have modern apartment available. Stewart Apiaries, Fairfax, Missouri.

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BEEKEEPER'S SUPPLIES—Local beekeepers first. If inquiry not answered within week, we have nothing for you. L. M. Deming Co., Edmeston, New York.

SIMPLEX TRAP clips queens without handling. \$1.75 postpaid. INSTANT FRAME SPACERS—seven, eight, nine, fast-accurate. \$1.50 postpaid. Free circulars. George Leys, 48 Drake Avenue, New Rochelle 2, New York.

PORTR BEE ESCAPES are fast, reliable, labor savers. R. & E. C. Porter, Lewis-town, Illinois.

ATTENTION BEEKEEPERS IN MINNESOTA, Wisconsin, Iowa, N. D. and S. D. Buy Lewis-Dadant Bee Supplies and Honey Containers in Minneapolis and save. Send for price lists. TOP PRICES PAID FOR HONEY AND BEESWAX IN CASH OR TRADE. HONEY SALES COMPANY, 1806-08 No. Washington Ave., Minneapolis 11, Minnesota.

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SEEDS of honey plants. Send for our free circular. Melvin Pellett, Atlantic, Iowa.

ANISE-HYSSOP SEED. Packet 25c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce \$1.10. James Beecken, Elgin, Illinois, Rt. 1, Bx. 275.

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SQUABBING White Kings, 2 pairs \$9.00. Racing Homers, 2 pairs \$5.00. Money order. No dealers. F. Hagan, 405 Buttonwood, Philadelphia 23, Pennsylvania.

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I HAVE QUIT making bee supplies because I cannot stand inside work. Harold L. McDaniel, Nampa, Idaho.

WANTED—Female pure bred fox terriers, papers unnecessary. Quote age, price, shipping crates furnished. Write: Wm. Schrul, Pleasantville, New Jersey.

RANCH MAGAZINE—Do you find it difficult to secure information about sheep and sheep ranching methods? The SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER reaches more sheepmen with more information on range sheep than any magazine published. Subscription \$1.50. Hotel Cactus, San Angelo, Texas.

INDIAN BEE JOURNAL—The only Bee Journal of India. Sample copy against 25 cents (or 1s 6d.) postage stamps. Yearly 7s. 6d. (\$1.50) international M. O. Apply—Bhupen Apiaries (Himalayas), Rampur, Dist. Nainital, U. P., India.

THE BEE WORLD—The leading bee journal in Great Britain and the only international bee review in existence. Specialize in the world's news in both science and practice of apiculture. Specimen copy, post free, 12 cents, stamps. Membership of the Club, including subscription to the paper 10/6. The Apis Club, The Way's End, Foxton, England.

## Bees for Pollination of Fruit Trees

Experiments with the Use of Bees for Pollination of Fruit Trees. H. S. Records, Washington, sends a reprint from the Proceedings of Washington State Horticultural Association, in bulletin form, with this title. The authors are F. L. Overley and W. J. O'Neill of the Tree Fruit Branch Experiment Station, State College of Washington, in cooperation with George M. Paige and C. A. Brown, chief bee inspector and deputy bee inspector in the State Department of Agriculture at Olympia, Washington.

The bulletin covers the subject of pollination from the standpoint of Washington State, giving facts about the influence of the orchard location upon the activity of strong colonies, flight of bees, varieties of apples visited by bees and a discussion of pollen in relation to pollination.

## The Sunny South

John C. Hogg, of Tifton, Georgia, sends us a page from the house organ of Brooks-Scanlon, Inc., lumber manufacturers for March, 1947, which shows a picture of a fountain at Foley, Florida, with icicles hanging from the rim, with the comment that the camera never lies, and there is no use trying to deny that the icicles are actually there, even in the sunny South.

This was the reminder from Mr. Hogg that conditions were difficult, weather cold and backward and spring unsatisfactory for the package shippers. Nevertheless, they did a grand job and are to be complimented for their efforts to supply the North with bees needed for crops.

## English Weather

We have just had our most severe winter for a century, but bees have wintered well where there was plenty of food, and especially well where top entrances or top ventilation were given. Many hives were attacked, however, by green woodpeckers, birds which bore a 5-inch round hole in the brood box, and then tear the combs to bits and eat the bees. This only happens in very cold winters, and is said to be the work of birds that have come from Scandinavia owing to the cold.

H. J. Wadey, England.

## QUEENS QUEENS

Three-Banded Italian Queens, as good as can be raised. Health certificate with every order.

2-lb. package bees and queen	\$4.00
3-lb. package bees and queen	5.00
Untested queens, 1 to 25	1.10
25 to 50	1.05
50 up	1.00

ALAMANCE BEE CO. : GRAHAM, N. C.  
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## HONEY LABELS

Improved designs, embodying color, balance, simplicity, and distinction. Please send for free samples & prices.

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY  
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

## THRIFTY QUEENS

### PROMPT SHIPMENT

### THREE-BANDED ITALIANS ONLY.

1 to 24, \$1.00 each; 25 to 99, 95c each; 100 up, 85c each.

Remember THRIFTY bees are GUARANTEED to please.

W. J. Forehand & Sons  
Fort Deposit, Alabama.  
Breeders since 1892.

## HOLLOPETER'S

Northern-bred, hardy, honey-gathering Italians. Reared by J. B. Hollopeter, commercial breeder for 36 years. Young laying queens, \$1.00 each. Shipped by return mail or on date wanted.

WHITE PINE BEE FARMS  
ROCKTON, PENNSYLVANIA

## HONEY WANTED

Carloads and less than carloads. Mail sample and best prices in all grades.

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY  
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## Italian

## Queens and Bees

3-lb. pkgs. with queens	\$4.50
2-lb. pkgs. with queens	3.50
Queens	1.00

It will pay you to write us for prices on packages, or queens in lot shipments of 21 or more.

Mitchell's Apiaries  
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Bring Satisfactory Results.

# GARON'S Package Bees & Queens

### 3-Banded Italians and Mraz's Strain Bred For Resistance to A.F.B.

Quantity	1-9	10-24	25-99	100-Up
2-lb. with queen	\$4.10	\$4.00	\$3.95	\$3.85
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4-lb. with queen	6.35	6.25	6.20	6.15
Queen	1.10	1.10	1.00	.90

**Queenless packages.**—Deduct the price of queen.  
(Queens clipped and Airmailed at no extra cost.)

**GARON BEE COMPANY** PHONE 8614 **Donaldsonville, La.**



## KELLEY—"The Bee Man"

# Queens \$1.10

— EACH —

<b>1 to 24</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1.10
<b>25 to 99</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.00
<b>100 and up</b>	.	.	:	.	.	.	.90

Young 3-banded Italian laying queens, fresh from our yards, guaranteed purely mated and satisfactory. Health certificate with each shipment. Shipped prepaid, air mail, daily from Paducah.

## **WALTER T. KELLEY CO. : Paducah, Ky.**

# Leather Italian Queens

We solicit small or large queen orders. You will be pleased with our gentle but hardy Italian strain—

1-24 \$1.10. 25-99 \$1.00 100-up \$.90  
Queens prepaid.

Will clip queen's wing and Air Mail at **NO EXTRA CHARGE**.

# EVANGELINE BEE COMPANY

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You can market your honey through your own Association and realize a neat profit. Results will surprise you. A crop successfully marketed is half the battle. Find out about your own cooperative. What it means to you now and in the future. Write or call for information.

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Gives the latest news and views of the rabbit world—an illustrated monthly magazine of general and educational features. One year \$1.00; three years, \$2.00; sample 15c.

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## AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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WE HAVE IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

5-lb. Tin Pails.  
10-lb. Tin Pails.  
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1-lb. Glass Jars, 24 in a carton.  
2-lb. Glass Jars, 12 in a carton.  
3-lb. Glass Jars, 12 in a carton.  
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Shipping cases.

Write for prices, stating quantities you intend to purchase.

**A. H. Rusch & Son Co.**  
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**FOR BETTER BEEKEEPING**

## Dadant's Foundation

**First Choice of Expert Beekeepers**

## Three-Banded Italian Queens

**AFTER JUNE FIRST**

1 to 11, \$1.00 each. 12 to 49, 95c each  
50 or more, 90c each

Because of the extremely late spring we cannot accept any more orders for package bees.

**JOHN C. HOGG, Apiarist, Tifton, Ga.**

## BOOKS ABOUT BEES

Prices Postpaid. Send orders to  
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**A LIVING FROM BEES** by Frank C. Pellett. His new 1946 book for all beekeepers. Combining results of many years' experience with latest developments. 335 pages. Cloth \$2.50.

**PRACTICAL QUEEN REARING** by Frank C. Pellett. Revised 1946. All queen rearing practice instructing the novice and the beginner as well as the commercial producer. Cloth. 100 pages \$1.00.

## REPEATING

It is definitely not too early to consider placing your order for DR queens and package bees for 1948.

"This stock has shown itself to be at least the equal of ordinary commercial stock and vastly superior in its ability to resist American foulbrood."

		Packages with DR Queen	
	Queens	2-lb.	3-lbs.
1 to 9	(each) \$1.65	\$5.20	\$6.20
10 to 49	(each) 1.50	5.00	6.00
50 to 99	(each) 1.40	4.75	5.85
100 and up	(each) 1.35	4.65	5.75

**Iowa Beekeepers' Association**  
STATE HOUSE DES MOINES, IOWA

## ATTENTION N. W. BEEKEEPERS Honey Containers

will again be difficult to obtain this year. We have 1-lb., 2-lb. and 5-lb. Glass Jars, and 5-lb., 10-lb. and 60-lb. Tin Pails in stock. Be wise, order at least part of your container requirements now. You'll be glad you did. Send for price list.

### THE NO. 50 CEDARBERG UTILITY FURNACE

Burns kerosene. Gives heat galore. Burns clean and odorless like natural gas. Economical and safe with kerosene. A real value at \$18.40.

F.O.B. Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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"The best knife on the market." Uses either D.C. or A.C. current. Blade, 10 inches long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide,  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. thick. High carbon knife steel, high and low heat, faster than most steam knives. Satisfaction guaranteed. NOW \$12.00 F.O.B. Minneapolis.

## HONEY SALES COMPANY

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An adequate supply of  
**Dadants**  
**Crimp-wired**  
**Foundation**  
will assure you fine  
combs.

Manufactured by  
**DADANT & SONS**

Hamilton, Illinois



# Postscript For July

Stanley A. Benson, of McFarland, Wisconsin, comments on the fact that dandelion is more than holding its own at a time when so many other honey plants are disappearing. He estimates that strong colonies have gathered as much as 15 pounds of nectar from this source in a single day. Dandelions are plentiful here also and they did give the bees a big boost in a very backward spring. Our best showing for one day with our hive on scales was nine pounds on May 18. The weather was so unfavorable during the blooming period that most days the gain was only two or three pounds.

Last year we were very enthusiastic about a perennial bean that appeared to be one of the most promising plants in the test garden. It made a vigorous growth and bloomed very profusely in late summer. The bees worked the flowers so freely that we thought for a time that it might prove to be very important. This spring we found the plants all dead. Our winter is too severe for it to survive or our soil is unsuited to its permanent prosperity. Our summers are too short for it to be grown as an annual and mature seed. Farther south it may prove valuable, but here it is just one more disappointment.

Reports from the Oklahoma Experiment Station show that tests made there indicate that sweet clover will make a much larger forage yield than any other legume on upland soils in central and western Oklahoma. It took the beekeepers half a century to convince the farmers that sweet clover was anything but a weed.

If we could have strong colonies of bees and suitable weather in early spring, substantial crops of surplus honey from willows, maples, dandelions and fruit bloom would be possible. Much of our potential honey crop is lost because of the small field

force of bees and the uncertain weather.

The sages of California have long been famous as the source of large crops of high quality honey. One of the most promising plants in our test garden is a salvia from northern Europe which appears to be an equally good source of nectar and hardy enough for the cold part of our country. It is not weedy in habit but is strong enough to maintain itself in competition with other plants and promises to become important to the beekeeper once it is widely distributed. It looks like the answer to the question as to what to plant on waste lands. It comes into bloom at about the time dandelion fades and should fill the gap before the clover flow starts.

Several letters have come to me asking about Rosemary. Since we are too far north for this plant I have had no personal experience with it. Rosemary has been cultivated in Europe for centuries and it is a famous honey plant. The oil distilled from its foliage is used in perfumery.

Archer P. Whallon, of Stockbridge, Michigan, calls attention to the fact that kale is winter hardy in Michigan and that it will furnish good pasture and blossom the second year. It is not only good for forage for livestock but provides good bee pasture as well. He suggests that with the use of kale and other winter pasture plants the farmer could reduce the need of haymows and silos.

The group of plants to which kale belongs secrete nectar freely. Mustard, cabbage, turnips, and rape are all good bee plants.

A reader inquires what garden flowers can be planted with special attraction for the bees. Mignonette has long been famous for its attraction for the honeybee. Borage is another commonly planted in the old world bee gardens. The California poppy and the portulaca are popular garden flowers which are freely visited by the

bees as long as they are in bloom. While the bees visit such old-fashioned garden flowers as zinnias and marigolds they do not show the same eagerness as for the others mentioned. All of the phacelias with which I am familiar are splendid bee plants.

Claude R. Kellogg writes from Mexico City to tell of a spring honey-flow from pepper-tree which filled two supers per colony. Most often their good honeyflows come in the fall from asters and other late summer flowers. The pepper-tree is reported as the source of surplus honey in some California localities. At time of my visit to Mexico in February 1945 the bees were busy on the blossoms of a wild cherry. Indications are that the wild cherries are of more importance in the North than beemen generally recognize.

The American Bee Journal is getting out a 16-page bulletin with suggestions for use of honey plants for erosion control, roadside planting, and other purposes. Beekeepers who are in position to offer suggestions for planting waste places or soil conservation should be able to make use of it for general distribution. Free copies will be sent to readers who are interested as soon as it comes from the press. Write directly to the American Bee Journal. It can be furnished in quantity for fifty cents per dozen.

In addition to the various tests of the mountain mint mentioned in the article in our April issue, Prof. Schwarting is making a comparative study of peppermint, spearmint, and mountain mint to ascertain the relative yields of the three under Nebraska conditions. While the mountain mint in our test garden has yielded much higher than the average of the others in Michigan there is no information available as to what the comparison might be under identical conditions. A few farmers in Nebraska have already started the cultivation of the spearmint and peppermint as a source of essential oil.

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